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NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** September 23, 1933

The New Deal and Agriculture

While the Agrarian Nationalism of the NRA Is Making Progress, the Farmer Grows Restless and Calls for Inflation

By George A. Benson
Washington Correspondent of the Minneapolis *Journal*

THE New Deal for agriculture has been in operation long enough to make some evaluation of it. Processing taxes are being collected, and cash bonuses are beginning to move into the farmers' pockets. Control of production of cotton and wheat is under way, of tobacco and corn and dairy products in the offing. The agricultural adjustment act, new Magna Carta for the husbandman, is being administered forcefully and widely, with certain definite accomplishments already to its credit.

Harris & Ewing

George A. Benson

Yet the farmer is restless. He is talking of new marches and new strikes, is demanding inflation with louder voice than ever. Senators and Representatives who look to him for votes rush into Washington and urge the President to inflate, to print greenbacks if need be. The professional farm leader is either sullenly silent or bitterly critical. In some agrarian centers, dissatisfaction, evident from the start, grows; in others, where there was hope, and a spirit of cooperation, it is developing.

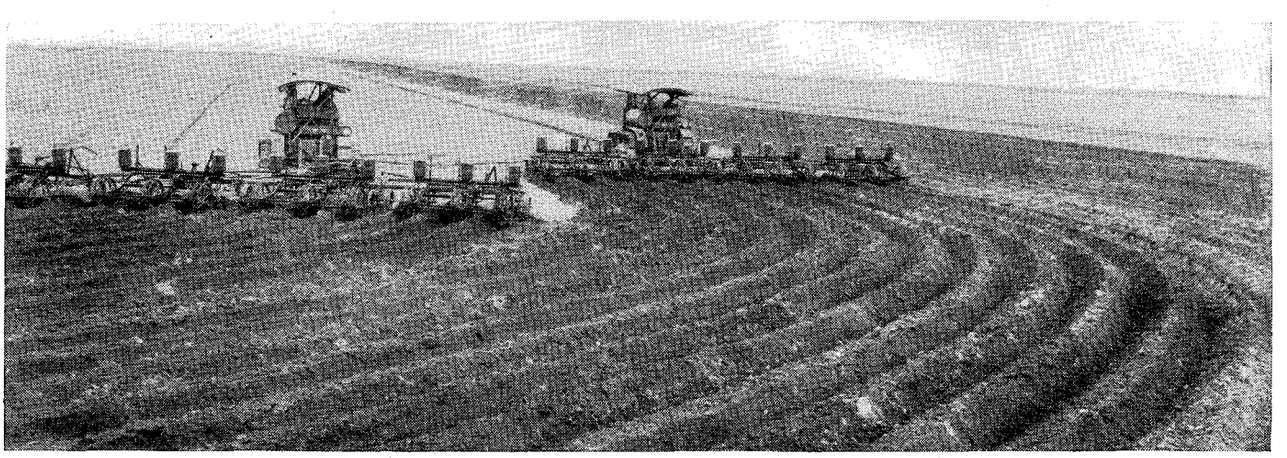
The farmer's purchasing power is up slightly, but it does him no good, for he has found that General Johnson's codes have increased costs of production so much that the disparity between what he sells and buys is greater than ever. He finds, too, that the General's program has not increased consumer purchasing power, as boldly proclaimed, but that it has merely redistributed it slightly at the expense of salaries and profits, that this redistribution has lowered the purchasing power of the great consumer class by reflecting its increased charges in prices. It is this situation, so apparent despite the great eloquence of the ballyhoo boys, that causes the husbandman to heave his hairy chest and Secretary Wallace to sleep fitfully. It is this which has increased the demand for inflation, this and the fact that the NRA itself has reached an impasse. That is why such sound-money fellows as Pat Harrison and Duncan Fletcher, their ears attuned to every wail of the Southern planter, plead for currency debauchery.

By July 15, the farmer's purchasing power had raised from one-hundred, index for March 4, to 142. To-day it is down to about 120. Natural forces, exerting themselves at a time when an emergency banking program had electrified public opinion, set the stage for a bull market, started it off. The hope and the threat of inflation gave it impetus, and, as the great partnership with business and industry began to take shape, swept it along. But by July 15 nature's work had been sufficiently discounted, and tall talk about three or four million men returned to work by Labor Day had thrust increased purchasing power into the picture to displace inflation. The air went out of the speculative balloon, and everybody settled down to sober work against the coming of Labor Day and its new consumption demand. But Labor Day is come and gone, and consumption demand still lags far behind, with the farmer feeling the pinch worst of all, just as he has ever since the load of reparations and war debts began to bow him down.

The Cry for Inflation

So once again, after a period of high hope, he begins to think the Government, in doing something for him, has got the cart before the horse. It makes no difference to him that the cart has been placed before the horse in the NRA program, and that all classes are in the same position. He is just beginning to realize that Secretary Wallace's machine for farm relief has bumped into a wall which General Johnson constructed quickly. The collison has restored his old pain, and he cries for the remedy of inflation. How far he will go with his cries and his marches only the next three or four critical weeks will tell.

It makes no difference either that Secre-



Planting Twelve Acres of Corn an Hour With Three-Row Dempster Listers

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary;* 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Additional Entry at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, O. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Volume 116, Number 13, Whole Number 2266. Subscription Price $4.00 a year.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tary Wallace and George Peek are on the right road, that production of all basic farm commodities must be controlled, either by the farmer himself or by the Government. The road is rough, progress slow, and buying power elusive: that is all he knows, and it is sufficient for demonstrations of new restlessness.

His restlessness will have to be watched, but meanwhile the administrators of the agricultural adjustment act have accomplished much. They have eliminated one-fourth of this year's tremendous cotton crop by the radical process of plowing it under. They have brought the wheat farmer for the first time face to face with the business of adjusting his production to demand. They have taken steps to spend $30,000,000, if need be, to buy up surplus butter in the hope of stabilizing the market. They are ridding farms of surplus pigs, raising the price of milk in various market centers by fixing prices in agreements. They are preparing for general control of milk distribution and production, for reducing the tobacco acreage, and the corn acreage. Around the circle they move, and each day the story grows. There still is much planning to be done against the future; the act must be amended, strengthened, its boundaries widened and its machinery enlarged.

To-day it has carried us into agricultural nationalism; to-morrow it must carry us still farther, for there must be control of more and more of the branches of agricultural industry.

The Year's Accomplishments

Let us review briefly what has been done to date:

Cotton: The yield on one-fourth of the entire acreage has been destroyed, in return for which the cotton planters will receive $125,000,000 in cash bonuses. Next year the producers must agree to reduce their acreage, just as the wheat farmers have done this year.

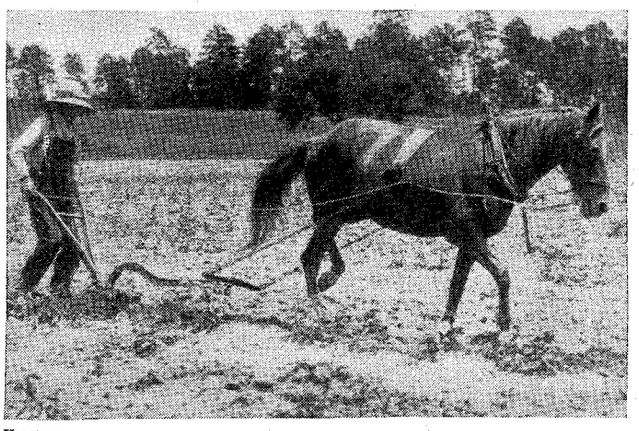
Wheat: The farmer is required to pledge curtailment of his acreage by 15 per cent. if he wants to benefit by the cash bonuses, which will total $138,000,000. Of this amount, $90,000,000 will be distributed on the basis of twenty cents a bushel this fall, but not as early as first promised. The remainder will be paid next spring when the farmer has demonstrated compliance.

Milk: Minimum prices for store and wagon delivery are fixed in a series of agreements for the several milksheds in an attempt to restore the effective marketing which cooperatives built up over a period of fifteen years. A general milk policy, embodying a processing tax on butterfat, is under consideration.

Butter: $30,000,000 has been allocated to purchase some 150,000,000 pounds of surplus butter so as to strengthen prices and stabilize the market. Future butter stabilization will be embodied in the general control program.

Tobacco: Farmers must pledge to reduce their acreage in 1934 and 1935, and will be paid bonuses for doing so out of a fund created by a processing tax, which is to be four cents a pound for flue-cured tobacco. Ten million dollars will be raised for this.

Hogs: Farmers are being paid cash bonuses for shipping their sows and pigs under one-hundred pounds to market immediately. Fifty million dollars will be used for this, if necessary. Next year there will be both corn- and hog-production control so as to curtail both by one-fourth.



Keystone

PLOWING UNDER THE COTTON CROP

A Georgia farmer carrying out his part of the Federal reduction agreement

Rice: Marketing agreements will be used largely to stiffen rice prices. This can be done easily, as most of the rice-cleaning plants are in the production territory.

Other products are included in the program, such as walnuts, citrus fruits, but these can be overlooked now.

Agricultural Nationalism

I have said that this program is agricultural nationalism. Why should wheat production be kept down to domestic demands where wheat formerly was used so extensively in meeting American obligations abroad? Why should other products be curtailed? Simply because our policies as a creditor nation have been wrong. We insisted on collecting the war debts, and the only way Europe could pay was by restricting their imports. The Allies' insistence that Germany pay reparations forced Germany to restrict imports. We raised our tariffs, and made it hard for debtor countries to pay; we restricted immigration and subsidized a merchant marine, and added to the difficulties of payment. The peace treaty started Europe on the road to agricultural and industrial nationalism; our policies for thirteen years carried them all the way.

In those thirteen years European wheat countries expanded their production, and their markets for our wheat closed. The other exporting countries expanded theirs and, with no such domestic markets as ours, were forced to sell abroad as best they could.

For upward of five years it has been apparent to students of the situation that it was foolish for the American wheat farmer to try to retain his foreign market. Secretary Wallace long has said so, and when he was given such broad powers to control the production, marketing and processing of basic commodities took quick and effective steps to get on a domestic basis.

The Acreage Reduction

But how is it working out? The cotton story is told for this year, tho there is no telling what effect the huge carryover may have later on prices. One-fourth of an exceptionally large yield has been destroyed. Next year the production will be curtailed.

In the meantime, a considerable portion of the carryover may be worked out.

Wheat farmers, their production for this year reduced to nearly half of recent peak years, are signing up to reduce their acreage 15 per cent. next year. They will be paid cash benefits for doing so. On the face of it, this should mean very little exportable surplus next summer, for much of the carryover should be got rid of before then.

But nature is full of whims, and already has done well toward preparing the subsoil in the winter wheat belt for an excellent crop. It might be that on the reduced acreage the Southwest will produce its normal yield on its normal acreage, or close to it.

The hog program is not the success the department expected, for the farmer's ability to look after his own interests has interfered. Secretary Wallace announced a fund of $50,000,000, to be raised by a slight processing tax, for purchasing 4,000,000 little pigs and 1,000,000 sows, just to get rid of the surplus hanging over the market and place the farmer in position for controlling production next year. The little pigs were rushed to market in large numbers (2,592,575, as I write), but not the sows. The farmer held back his sows in the belief that next year he could raise more litters and that the Government again would pay him a handsome price for ridding the farm of them.

So now the Administration faces the necessity of developing a sweeping program for controlling corn and hog production.

It is planned to take 10,000,000 acres, perhaps more, of corn out of production, and to reduce the production of hogs by

(Continued on page 34)

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Courtesy of the New York *Daily Mirror*

THE LITERARY DIGEST contingent—560 strong—in New York's NRA parade

Parades and Paradoxes in the Life of the NRA

IN New York a quarter of a million people parade to the music of 200 bands, while a million more crowd along Fifth Avenue to acclaim the Blue Eagle banners of the NRA. This is only one of a series of great popular demonstrations showing that the nation is solidly backing up the recovery efforts of the President and General Johnson. At the same time the NRA leaders, while cheered by this support, also admit that they are confronted with serious, even critical, problems, which must be solved very soon.

The value of parades like New York's is well summed up by Heywood Broun in his New York *World-Telegram* column:

"When 250,000 people begin to march, they are going to get somewhere.

"Pressing economic problems are not solved the instant fifes and drums set dancing that dust which was John Philip Sousa. But when a line forms and your shoulder touches that of a fellow and a comrade, solidarity is about to be born."

From Noon to Midnight

A few blocks north of the spot where Mr. Broun was moved to these thoughts, a New York editor and a press correspondent, just back from Europe, were looking down on that endless procession—the marching lasted from 1:30 in the afternoon until midnight—and felt a surge of optimism. Those thousands of plain, ordinary, everyday citizens, mostly in ordinary garb, no "black shirts" or "blue shirts"! The coming together of workers in every kind of business, portly bankers and slim office boys, thousands of women workers making probably the largest parade of women ever to march in this country, all voluntarily assembled, without threats or coercion!

The police handled the crowds efficiently but gently, with sympathy and a sense of humor, themselves joining in the holiday spirit of the occasion. The correspondent felt the contrast with the demonstrations being staged these days by the dictators of Europe, and the watchers agreed that our way was better, that it assured success, and that our example would soon be followed by other nations.

Naturally, the unanimity symbolized by these great parades goes far toward assuring the success of the "buy now" movement.

But it also emphasizes the sharp differences of opinion over labor policies and the difficulty of properly unloosing bank credits to finance production and consumption under the NRA.

While thousands of workers were parading in New York, other thousands were striking or planning to strike in textile mills and coal mines. The vexing problem of the interpretation of the collective-bargaining clause of the Recovery Act was bringing statements from General Johnson, Counsel Richberg of the NRA, President Green of the American Federation of Labor, and the heads of the National Association of Manufacturers. The National Labor Board made a ruling emphasizing the right of workers to be represented by leaders not working in the same plant.

The industrial and the labor advisers of the NRA struggled manfully to reach a compromise official interpretation to submit to President Roosevelt as a basis for a final pronouncement from the White House.

Some Contradictions

And the labor problem is one of many. For every parade there would seem to be a paradox. David Lawrence lists some of the contradictions in governmental policy:

"1. The Government had been lending money for seed, and still is extending credit to farmers about to plant next year's wheat crops. Simultaneously, it has asked wheat, cotton and tobacco farmers to destroy crops in return for government money. So with one hand, money is spent to increase production, and with the other hand money is spent to destroy production.

"2. The Government is appealing to commercial bankers to be liberal with their credits and help the NRA program. But the bank examiners are going around to all banks and urging greater liquidity in order to prepare for the Federal deposit insurance plan which goes into effect next January.

"3. The NRA is bringing about an increase in the prices of goods bought by the farmer for his household or for his farm operation, such as fuel or clothing. The advance is so rapid that the increase which the Agricultural Adjustment Act has furnished is being offset to an alarming extent.

"4. Commercial bankers have been criticized for being too liberal with their depositors' money in 1929. To-day they are being criticized by government officials for

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being too cautious about letting their depositors' money go into loans.

"5. The Federal Reserve System is conducting open-market operations to make credit more abundant, but the banks are merely piling up their cash reserves and are not investing in new securities because new issues are not being floated. The provisions of the Securities Act are preventing the flotation of new issues.

"6. The Public Works program of $3,000,000,000 was launched to give business a supply of money and capital goods, but one government agency allocates the funds and another government agency rules on how the funds can be spent, and this produces delays and red tape. Relatively small amounts have gotten into circulation."

But these inconsistencies are well understood by President Roosevelt, we are assured, and ways and means are being sought to harmonize them.

The President, in the words of a Chicago *Tribune* correspondent, is himself undaunted "and, far from shivering with doubts that the New Deal is a misdeal, he is forging ahead applying remedies continuously as he did in the past months."

General Johnson Speaks

New York's NRA celebration gave General Johnson two opportunities to tell the country exactly where the NRA stands. In Madison Square Garden, the night before the parade, the General intimated that present-day critics represent the same leadership "which we followed into the 1929 disaster." "All the pieces in the jigsaw puzzle called prosperity have been here all the time," in the General's words, and all that is missing is faith.

The next day General Johnson saw a demonstration of faith in the parade. In the evening he told the merchants of New York that he was convinced that the people have "their courage back," and this recovery of faith and courage "is the very essence and guts of recovery."

What destroys prosperity is the disparity in buying power among various groups of the population. As General Johnson understands it, the purpose of the President's program is to equalize these disparities and keep them equalized hereafter.

In the controversy between leaders of industry and leaders of labor, "complete impartiality" is the only stand the Recovery Administration can take. But even this controversy will pass in a few weeks, in General Johnson's opinion, and then all elements will unite to carry the Roosevelt program "to such a demonstration of the value of American solidarity as will mark a new era in the history of the world."

A special word to the merchants was added to the effect that of the two ways to success—small sales with high profits on each, and large sales with small profits—only the latter choice exists in the present emergency, for the objective is increased volume of consumption.

More States Aboard the Repeal Band-Wagon

Idaho and New Mexico may by this time have added two more to the list of States pledged to repeal, making a total of thirty-one. But their votes on Tuesday of this week will be lacking in the dramatic interest of the Maine result. Even should one of them go dry, which has not been considered probable, the event would excite less comment than the running leap of the Pine Tree State aboard the repeal band-wagon. "As the Union goes, so goes Maine." This slightly derisive refrain has echoed through the minds of cartoonists and editors from coast to coast as they realized that the pioneer prohibitionist among commonwealths had decided by better than two to one to join the procession.

AS THE NATION GOES, SO GOES MAINE!
—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

Maine became the twenty-sixth State in unbroken succession to vote for ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment. A day later, on September 12, Maryland, Minnesota and Colorado followed suit, their places in line being determined simply on a basis of longitude. Maryland plumped for repeal by almost five to one, Minnesota, home of Andrew Volstead, by a little less than two to one, and Colorado by better than two to one.

The Maine outcome was almost exactly forecast by THE DIGEST's Prohibition poll of 1932. Returns to THE DIGEST showed 69.51 of the total favoring repeal. In the repeal election the percentage was 68.60 per cent. This accuracy is the more remarkable in that the Maine law forbade the designation of candidates for delegate as either wet or dry, and to add to the confusion of the voter, placed several referendum proposals on the same ballot. The voter, however, having been apprised privately of what the names on the ballot stood for, evidently refused to be diverted.

Maryland proved to be 5.64 and Colorado 4.94 per cent. wetter than when they responded to the DIGEST poll—Minnesota on the other hand, showed itself drier by 10.97 per cent.

Maine editors have been indulging in an interesting introspection of the psychology which induced their State to turn thumbs down on the Eighteenth Amendment. The Bangor *News* believes that "Maine, after more than eighty years of devotion to the theory of total abstinence by legal compulsion, has changed her mind." The Bangor *Commercial* is inclined to agree, predicting that "when Maine votes upon the issue of State Prohibition, the result of Monday (September 11) will be repeated."

The Portland *Press Herald* is of the opinion that "the youth of Maine have revolted against the dictation of their elders," while the Portland *Evening Express* thinks that instead of "a triumph of those opposed to the principle of Prohibition" the vote "was rather a victory for State's rights and local self-government." The Kennebec *Journal* of Augusta, is of the same mind, contending that many sincere drys "were convinced that it has been demonstrated unwise for Maine, by way of the Federal Constitution, to try to help impose on a majority of the States, already pronouncedly wet, a Federal law to which those States are opposed and which, if retained, must inevitably aggravate, seriously, the perils of wide-spread nullification."

The Evening News of Portland detects in the episode a band-wagon emotion. A factor, it says, "was the certainty that a sufficient number of States would vote to ratify the repeal amendment, and that obstruction could not benefit the temperance cause." It points out that "the result in Maine had been forecast far in advance by THE LITERARY DIGEST poll, and much more recently when Vermont voted two to one for repeal."

From half-way across the continent the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* observes that Maine's verdict "carries virtual assurance that the nation will go as its present trends indicate." "When you look," it continues, "at the long list of fishes which had developed dry-land legs only eventually to flop back into wet water, there can be little doubt that repeal is a certainty, that the question now is not whether, but how soon. Look at them—Texas, Alabama, Indiana, alone. THE LITERARY DIGEST can walk in any time now and pick up the marbles for its uncannily accurate prophecy of the end of the Prohibition régime."

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The Challenge of the Cuban Kaleidoscope

TWO conflicting problems confront the Roosevelt Administration. Both are loaded with dynamite. So admonish observers of our "hands off" policy in Cuba. The first problem for our puzzled diplomats is how to maintain and develop the policy of friendly political and business relations with Latin America.

The second is, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* puts it, "the definite contractual obligation imposed on the United States by the Platt Amendment to the Cuban Constitution, upon which persons and corporations here and abroad have relied."

The kaleidoscope of Cuba's revolution has whirled about swiftly—De Cespedes supplanted Machado; three weeks later the revolutionary Junta overthrew this first provisional President; and then within one month's time, Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin took his oath as President, and swore in a Cabinet of eight to stabilize the troubled island. On September 14 Dr. Grau San Martin issued a proclamation establishing a virtual dictatorship until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, which will be asked to approve a new Magna Carta. This proclamation is said to voice the principles of the student revolutionary movement, aiming at the removal of all influence of the United States, and the establishment of complete sovereignty.

However, as the revolutionary masses denounced "Yankee imperialism," and demanded the scrapping of the Platt Amendment, American warships rode at anchor in Havana harbor. Other ships were stationed in practically every important port of Cuba's 2,500-mile coast line.

The Situation in Washington

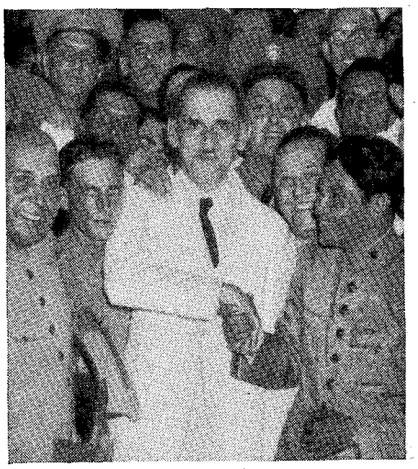
Meanwhile, at home, the policy of non-intervention, which to certain American investors appears tantamount to the abrogation of the Platt Amendment, has sharpened bitter antagonisms.

"The prospects are now that we shall have to kiss our Cuban investments good-by," writes an American exporter to the New York *Herald Tribune;* "and the so-much-talked-of reconstruction of Cuba as a potential market for American products is a thing of the past. . . . " On the other side, another observer declares that anything that will discourage intervention on our part is to be commended. "The fact that we are to-day paying 75,000 Spanish War pensions should effectually kill all intervention talk."

Talk of Latin-American amity may be very well, retorts the New York *Journal of Commerce,* but "we can not neglect the definite obligations imposed upon this country by the Platt Amendment."

Section 3 of this pact gives the United States the right to intervene for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and has "undoubtedly greatly encouraged the investment of American capital in Cuba."

Those investments are estimated from one billion to one billion five hundred millions of dollars, greater than American investments in any other Latin-American country. In Brazil, seventy-three times the size of Cuba, American investments, this authority states, total only about one-third the amount invested in Cuba. "This proves beyond doubt that the Platt Amendment has had a great influence on the direction of American investments in Latin America,



Acme

HAILING A NEW PRESIDENT

Prof. Ramon Grau San Martin being greeted by Cuban admirers

and those who made these commitments now feel that the United States is bound to give protection to their property in Cuba."

Intervention Opposed

On the other hand, the Springfield *Republican* is positive that "there is now no American sentiment in favor of active intervention and the military occupation of the island. Even the financial and banking interests centered in New York City that are so heavily involved in the Cuban sugar industry appear to be keeping hands off." The *Wall Street Journal* is quoted as editorially deprecating intervention: "Forceful measures on our part will work no change either in the economic circumstances of the island or in Cuban habits of political thought. If the character of the Machado régime imposed upon us no obligation to intervene, we may consistently allow the new provisional government a wide latitude to work out its own destiny."

Carlton Beals, author of the much-discussed "The Crime of Cuba," attributes Cuba's political turmoil and economic chaos to the secret alliance of "powerful banks, sugar interests and public utilities to the Machado tyranny." Beals is further quoted in the press: "We are now asked to protect the very interests which have made that tyranny possible and which are the cause of the present revolt. Instead of protecting such interests by American battleships at the expense of the American taxpayer, most of the men in charge of them should be brought before the bar of justice and made to account for their numerous crimes and piratical financial dealings."

The Real Responsibility

While certain dailies accept such indictments of what the Cuban revolutionaries denounce as "Yankee imperialism," the impartial London *Statist,* diagnosing the Cuban crisis, warns its readers against fixing the responsibility on American capital:

"On the contrary, England in particular, the Entente Allies in general, then the United States, and, last of all, we should fix the blame upon Cuba herself."

Here, as *The Statist* analyzes it, is the true genesis of the present revolution:

"During the European war . . . the sugar industry was stimulated by artificial means to such an extent that those engaged in it might reasonably be excused for imagining that the millennium had arrived."

Altho sugar could have been obtained from the Orient at half the cost, the Cuban planter "was induced, urged and even pressed to increase the output of his sugar lands, and in many cases to plant canes upon various areas certainly not calculated to grow cane to the best advantage. Capital naturally poured into the island where it could be so profitably employed, and with the end of the war not only did extravagance reign supreme, but it was practically decided to rebuild the magnificent capital.

"Meanwhile, ports all over the world had been reopened and those who had not been allowed to sell their sugar during the war poured it upon the great markets of the world, and particularly upon England, which is not only a large consumer but enjoyed then probably the largest distributing trade of any European distributing country. Whether wisely or unwisely, recent legislation and the fiscal policy are seriously influencing the distributing trade. Cuba's sugar exports have fallen by very nearly half and the price by something like two-thirds."

Tobacco, Cuba's second great industry, this authority claims, has likewise suffered from world-wide depression and extravagant taxation, particularly in England. . . . "The duty has been virtually trebled and the consumption reduced by nearly two-thirds."

At present maintenance of order is essential, in the opinion of *The Statist,* for the rehabilitation of Cuba's three great industries—sugar, tobacco and tourists—as well as for her mines. Cuba's population of four million—some 60 per cent. of whom are white—is comparatively small. Peace and tranquillity should be possible on fertile territory not far short of the area of England proper—if Wales is excluded—more than 44,000 square miles in all.

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Dramatic Secrecy of the Crop Report

By William C. Murphy, Jr.

IN 1855, as in numerous years prior and subsequent thereto, the American farmer suspected that he was getting a raw deal in the marketing of his crops.

One Mr. Earle, who was president of the Maryland Agricultural Society in those days, thought something should be done about it. He concluded that if the farmers had more adequate information about the condition of crops generally they could do better by themselves. So he addressed a circular to the presidents of other State Agricultural Societies, in which he said:

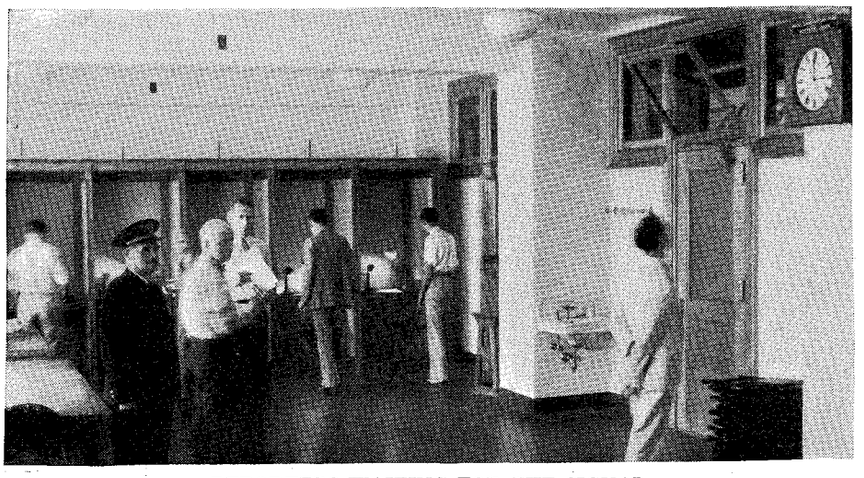
"For the promotion of the farming interest of the country, we are anxious to procure the earliest possible information of the crops, that the same may be laid before the farmer to guide him in the selection of the best time to dispose of the fruits of his labors. The duty should properly be imposed upon an agricultural department of the general government, but in the absence of such provision, and in view of the artful practises of speculators and others, operating most disastrously through the base venality of the public press, upon this leading interest, the obligation is devolved upon us."

In 1862, when the Department of Agriculture was organized, began the development which has culminated, for the present, in the Federal Crop Reporting Board.

This is the agency which, periodically, and by mandate of Congress, forecasts the probable production of various crops. When the Board forecasts a large crop, and prices drop the next day on commodity exchanges, there is always a barrage of denunciation from farm belt statesmen in the Senate and House. When a small crop is forecast and prices rise, the statesmen write letters to constituents telling how the Federal Government, through their efforts, is improving the lot of the farmer.

But regardless of how the results of its efforts may be received on Capitol Hill, the Crop Reporting Board has overlooked no effort to insure accuracy in its forecasts, and to prevent premature leaks of its findings.

There are governmental agencies in Washington whose findings have immediate and far-reaching effects upon speculative markets. One is the Supreme Court of the United States when it happens to deal with appropriate subjects. The other is the Crop Reporting Board. To some extent this characteristic is also shared by the Interstate Commerce Commission when it deals with such things as rates or valuation.



REPORTERS WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL

When the hands of the clock reach a given point, the crop report will be released

Advance knowledge of the findings of one of these bodies would enable one so favored to make a killing in the markets. Hence unusual precautions are taken to see that no one has advance knowledge.

Cotton, corn, winter wheat, spring wheat, and oats are the so-called speculative crops concerning which the Board makes its forecasts. The reports finally published are based upon compilation and analysis of data sent in through a nation-wide intelligence system built up for this specific purpose. More than 300,000 volunteer crop reporters and officials of thirty-six States cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in assembling such data. Their work is constantly checked by a traveling corps of highly trained field agents.

Reports are mailed to Washington in special envelops which are segregated from the remainder of the Departmental mail in the Washington City post-office The envelops are then placed in a special mail-box, which has two locks. A specially designated representative of the Secretary of Agriculture has the key to one lock; the Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board has the other. Both keys are needed to open the box. It if becomes necessary to send in a report by wire, it comes in secret code and is also placed in this same mail-box as soon as it is received.

The box is not opened until the day set for the report, and then not until the Board has assembled in its room with the doors locked and guarded and with all telephones disconnected.

Many years ago there was an incident which resulted in additional safeguards. There was ground for suspecting that some one obtained information as to the character of the report a short time before it was released. An investigation indicated that one of the persons in the room had walked to a window after the report was completed and had raised and lowered the blind. Presumably this was a signal to an accomplice watching from behind a tree in the Department of Agriculture grounds. All the accomplice needed to know for speculation purposes was whether the report forecast a "big" or a "little" crop. If the former, it meant that prices would go down; if the latter, that they would go up.

Since that episode when the Board meets the venetian blinds are fastened down with wire and sealed. The seal remains unbroken until the report has been published.

It would not be particularly difficult, of course, for some one to obtain access to some of the individual reports which are sent in to the Department. But such information would be of little advantage, because it is the total report that is important.

In a room near the chamber in which the Board deliberates there are several telephones, each assigned for this purpose to a press association or newspaper. Each newspaper man present has been given a blank form showing how the report will look when completed—all but the vital figures of estimated production. Similar "dummies" are waiting at the other ends of the telephone wires in press association offices, with men on duty there to fill in the figures as dictated. As the minute set for the publication of the report approaches, the wires are opened.

About two minutes before the release, an official specifically designated for that purpose walks into the room and lays a copy of the report, face downward, beside each telephone. Meanwhile the newspaper men stand behind a line several feet away, like sprinters waiting for the starter's gun.

Another official fixes his eye upon a clock —needless to say it has been checked and synchronized with the Naval Observatory. At the exact instant set for publication, he gives the signal. The newspaper men dash to their phones, turn over the reports and begin dictating to their offices. Then, over thousands of miles of land wires and cables, by radio and by ticker tape, the public learns what the Board has forecast. Farm bloc statesmen dance with rage or glee, the market reacts, millions of dollars are added or lost to the value of crops.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

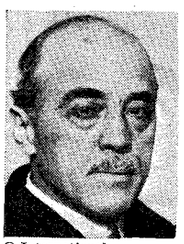
Sophie Treadwell is the first American playwright to win Soviet rubles for royalties. Her play "Machinal" is a hit at the Kamerny Theater in Moscow, where it may run for a year. This dark, fiery-eyed native of California, whose appearance hints at a Spanish ancestry, is Mrs. W. O. McGeehan in private life. Since rubles have no value outside the U.S.S.R., Miss Treadwell will have to spend those royalties in Russia.

International

John Van Antwerp MacMurray, appointed United States Minister to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, will actually become our uncredited Minister to Moscow; from Riga, close to the Soviet border, this Baltimorean will get a close-up on what the Stalin Government is doing. Eventually, confides the Baltimore *Sun*, this diplomat may be our first Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

© Underwood

Albert Sarraut, French Minister of Colonies, and "big Navy" man, is reported slated for the Ministry of Marine to succeed Georges Leygues, deceased. Bald, with large glasses that give him an owl-like expression, Mr. Sarraut is said to look more like a German professor than a French politician. But he is the political godfather of Premier Daladier, and the proprietor of the *Dépêche de Toulouse*, the chief Liberal newspaper of France, with a circulation of nearly a million a day.



© International

Dr. Elwood Mead, head of the Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior, will probably direct the construction of huge engineering projects in Wyoming and on the Columbia River, which he first conceived years ago when those areas were too wild for serious consideration. Kindly, with graying hair, robust, despite his seventy-five years, Dr. Mead never tires of talking about Boulder Dam, a project he advocated for many years.

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Cartoonists
As They See Themselves

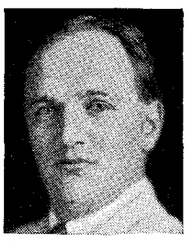
A Self-Portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Jerry Doyle. Born in the City of Fraternal Amity, November 15, 1897. In 1916, I graduated from St. Joseph's High School—WITHOUT art training. I was "ink" on the "Inq" in 1917. In spite of my abhorrence of responsibility, I was made manager of the art department of the Philadelphia *Record*. In 1923 I was made Sports cartoonist of *The Record*.

Greatest thrill: getting reproductions in THE LITERARY DIGEST! Favorite sports: fishing and swimming! Greatest aversions: radio announcers!

[*Cartoons by Jerry Doyle appear on pages 11 and 28.*]

Frederick Trubee Davison, president of the American Museum of Natural History, admits that a charging bull elephant this summer gave him "the most exciting and dangerous two minutes" he has ever experienced. In Nairobi, Kenya Colony, the elephant charged Mr. Davison, who tripped and fell into a thorn bush as he fired one shot. The elephant was killed by other members of the party. At twenty, Trubee Davison organized the Yale Unit, a naval air squadron, in 1916. He still walks with a limp as a result of a seaplane crash during the war.



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Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, former overlord of Manchuria and North China, son of a more famous father, the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, is greatly improved in health as the result of his European tour. He has gained sixteen pounds, is said to be fat, strong and bronzed, and has shed his mustache. On his tour he studied aircraft and military and naval equipment.

Vice-Admiral William Harrison Standley, Chief of Operations, who has been busy sending ships to Cuba, is very popular with his men. Son of a sheriff and rancher at Ukiah, California, he wanted to visit Santa Rosa for a day. He used as an excuse the fact that an examination for Annapolis was being held there. He took the examination and was surprized to get the appointment. He saw Santa Rosa, too, and has seen most of the world since. As a naval officer, Admiral Standley thinks more of personnel than of technique. "I am interested in everything concerning my officers and men," he says. One of the officers he is particularly interested in is his son, Junior, who is in charge of the torpedo school at San Diego. He has a large interest in four daughters, too.

© International

Mrs. Florentine D. Goodrich of New York, who has been appointed treasurer of the Tennessee Valley Authority, became a certified public accountant in order to earn her living after the death of her husband. The only time she ever felt the limitations of her sex, she says, was when she tried to get her certification. There aren't many C.P.A.s. She has been executive accountant for an automobile company, controller of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A., and controller of the Long Island University. Speaking of her new job, she says: "Anybody who can administer a $4,000 a year salary successfully should be able to administer a $4,000,000 a year revenue."

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What's the Name, Please?

Benét—brothers, authors, and poets — pronounced *ben-nay*, neither syllable stressed.

Fallada—wrote "Little Man, What Now?"—*fahl'lah-dah*, as in "Folla da leader."

Guggenheim—the copper family—first syllable is *goo*, not *gug* nor *jug;* then *gen*, not *jen; heim* rimes with *time*.

Szymczak — newcomer on Federal Reserve Board — forget the spelling and say *sim'chak*.

Wykagyl—famous New York golf course—rimes with "Strike a pill."

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Washington Skepticism Over Mrs. Roosevelt's Breathless Enthusiasms and Activities Fades as Her Sincerity in Doing What Seems Right to Her Becomes More Evident

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Roosevelt, after six months in the White House, is convincing Washington that she is as good as she looks. Breathless from following her activities, the capital admits that she is "real." The skepticism which she evoked immediately on entering the White House is fading.

In one of her first public appearances after coming to Washington last March, Mrs. Roosevelt sat in the gallery of the House of Representatives knitting a white sweater. Newspaper photographers took pictures. Washington observers remarked that as a publicity stunt it was a bit too obvious. It was not done for publicity, however, but from habit. It now develops that she knits frequently, and everywhere. She has been doing it for years. As long ago as the World War, when she lived here as wife of the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mrs. Roosevelt was one of the most enthusiastic knitters in Washington.

In her zeal to bring into Red Cross work every one who could wield a needle she conceived the idea of having the firemen while away their idle hours by knitting socks for soldiers. She appeared in person at the Washington engine-houses, thrust needles and yarn into the hands of the astonished but willing fire-fighters, stood over them while they learned.

Her Public Utterances

But to get back to the story. While Washington shook its head over Mrs. Roosevelt's public embrace of such a homely art, it also remarked that she was talking too much.

Sooner or later, it said, she would get herself into trouble. She would probably embarrass the Administration.

Certain it is that Mrs. Roosevelt enjoys talking. In common with many others in all walks of life, she does a great deal of it. But to date she has not spoken out of turn. She has made no serious mistakes in what she has said for publication.

Her greatest opportunity to talk, and also her best chance to say the wrong thing, comes when, once a week, she meets the newspaper women in a press conference. The women ask her questions. She answers most of them, many at some length. But the routine of questions and answers is broken by lively "off the record" observations by the First Lady.

Most Washington officials who hold press conferences supply the correspondents with information which, as the saying goes, is off the record. This material is strictly not for publication. It is intended to give the correspondents a broader background from which to write the news, to enable them to interpret official statements more intelligently.

Some of Mrs. Roosevelt's remarks to the newspaper women fall in this category. But many of them, it must be confessed, can only be classified as conversation for pleasure.

Simply because she wants to she regales the newspaper women with the details of this or that "delicious" incident which has no connection whatever with the day's news. They love it, and so does she.

On other occasions, in her travels over the country, Mrs. Roosevelt says a great deal more than would be necessary for mere politeness' sake. But even those who last

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"SHE KNITS FREQUENTLY—EVERYWHERE"

Mrs. Roosevelt on her first visit to the gallery of the House of Representatives

March viewed with alarm her voluminous, if brilliant, conversations for the press admit that she has not yet said too much.

Frankness and Sincerity

Washington has found Mrs. Roosevelt entirely sincere and unusually frank. Her remark that one of the things she liked best about the White House was the supply of flowers from the conservatories which she could send to her friends was not a statement for effect. She has dispensed flowers with a lavish hand, to recipients both great and small. Yet when she was asked, for publication, whether she is an enthusiastic gardener, she declined to join that large club of public personages who have found that it is popular to be a dirt farmer. She explained instead that she has no patience with growing plants. She is sometimes inspired by spring to plant a few seeds, she said. But there her enthusiasm ends, she admitted, and her plants generally die from neglect.

The important part which this active First Lady is playing in shaping the work of the Administration has been obscured by a series of pleasure trips. By plane, train, and motor she has dashed about the country, sending her children off for vacations, making an occasional speech, visiting friends.

It has been remarked that she is seeing very little of the President. Here is a woman, it has been said, whose place is very seldom in the home. Certain it is that she enjoys travel and change, and that she is getting it. But while many of her trips have been simply pleasure jaunts, others have been in the nature of assignments.

Her Visit to the Coal-Fields

With the NRA in the midst of a prolonged clash with the bituminous coal industry over the provisions of its code, Mrs. Roosevelt eluded all reporters and drove to the West Virginia soft-coal fields. No official delegation, probably no man, could have seen what she saw. But alone, and incognito, she visited mining towns and the homes of the miners.

When she returned she had nothing to say for publication. But the conditions she found among workers in the soft-coal industry were no doubt reflected in the drastic code which the Administration presently framed for that industry.

In general it is perfectly true, as she herself has said, that Mrs. Roosevelt does as she does because she wants to. Her philosophy, that every individual must live his own life as it best suits him to live it and must make his own decisions, is a fortunate one. Any person easily swayed by others would be more uncomfortable in her place. For she is criticized for everything. Strangers write to her and suggest that it might be better if she did not go about the country alone so much, or indignantly demand that she stop wearing short-sleeved dresses. Important women criticize her attitude on social problems.

To all of them she replies that she is sorry, but that she must do what seems to her all right.

She Halted Broadcasting

Nevertheless, there was the case of the retirement of Mrs. Roosevelt from the broadcasting business. Her appearance on commercial radio programs brought forth a blast of criticism more wide-spread and impassioned than most.

Now she makes an occasional radio speech for charity, but advertises no face creams or lotions.

But generally what seems all right to her seems sane and sensible to a large number of others. It now appears that she is entirely capable of holding down the job of First Lady.

DIOGENES.

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Feeling the Way Toward a Fascist Austria

How the Dollfuss Project of a "Corporative" Austria Impresses European Editors as the Twentieth-Century "Sick Man" Makes a Bold Endeavor for Salvation

AUSTRIA is certainly the "sick man" of twentieth-century Europe, as Turkey was of the nineteenth, some one has said. So when the soft-spoken but fighting little Chancellor of Austria, who is not five feet tall, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, announced at Vienna that parliamentarism in Austria, as such, ended last March, never to come back, some interpreted his statement as promising a dictatorship in Austria along the lines of Fascism laid down by Mussolini in Italy.

It would make Austria the third in line to follow the trail blazed by the Italian Premier and dictator, and the question rose as to how a Fascist Austria might compare with the bronze Cæsarism of Mussolini, and with the emotional racism of Hitler.

But many in Vienna, it seems, who hoped that Chancellor Dollfuss would proclaim a Fascist dictatorship in Austria, were disappointed. Yet they feel he showed clearly that Mussolini's system of vocational representation, the theoretic basis of the Italian State, has become the basic principle of the Austrian Constitution. Students of Austrian politics, says M. W. Fodor, a well-informed Vienna correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, know that much of the Dollfuss utterance was intended to take the wind out of the sails of the Austrian Nazis.

And there are other Vienna journalists who hold that by indicating the establishment of a dictatorship in Austria along the lines of Mussolini Fascism, Chancellor Dollfuss stole the thunder of Chancellor Hitler, and at the same time opened the way for compromise with the Austrian Nazis.

To quote Dr. Dollfuss himself:

"The old Parliament with the old leaders has gone, never to return. The epoch of liberalistic and capitalistic systems has ended, and will never come back. The period of Socialist misguidance is over.

"There will no longer be a rigid party system in Austria. We will build up a Catholic German State, which will be thoroughly Austrian upon a corporative basis.

"It will be an authoritarian State, based on corporations formed on occupational lines. But we decline coordination and terrorism. We stand on the eve of renewal of our country. We will go as far in its defense as we are compelled to go, and we will allow no terrorists to overrun us."

In Germany, as cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST reveal, no great editorial warmth is shown toward the downright stand of Chancellor Dollfuss. The *Koelnische Zeitung* is skeptical of his claims that his régime will last, and remarks that "no one in these hectic days is able to foresee how long the claim will be valid."

On the other hand, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* believes Austria's chance to live again has been "made possible for the first time since the Nazis were forbidden." This development was inevitable, and the *Zeitung* predicts that "eventually Austria will abandon parliamentary government in favor of a régime of the Fascist stamp."

In Italy, of course, there is great rejoicing over the Dollfus move toward the creation of a Fascist Austria. The *Giornale d'Italia* welcomes "corporative reorganization of the Austrian State" and the *Tribuna* hails it as progress "toward Europe's reconstruction along Fascist lines." *Lavoro Fascista* thinks the Dollfuss declaration "sounds the death-knell of the liberal, capitalistic epoch, and the rebirth of Austria in its just position in the sun of a corporative State." The Dollfuss provisions for the dismemberment of the heckling political parties, this daily adds, and for the single supremacy of the State is "most praiseworthy."

In France, according to cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST, the very important Paris *Temps* considers the Dollfuss manifestation "a most important international event because the fate of Central Europe, hence Europe, hangs on the fate of Austria." Chancellor Dollfuss has shown statesmanship of the first quality in dealing with a complicated crisis, this semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office goes on to say, and the results will be seen quickly because "Austria's decisive moment has arrived."

On the other hand, the *Echo de Paris* finds a fly in the ointment. The Dollfuss step was necessary, yet the situation remains unstable in its judgment because Vienna is "obviously aiming at close relations with Hungary under Rome's auspices, if not at an actual resurrection of the Austro-Hungarian State." In any case, "an Austro-Italian-Hungarian alinement opposing the Slav neighbors with a possible eventual backing of Berlin, must be feared."

No such tremors are to be noted in editorials from the English press cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST. The Austrian effort for national restoration, avers the London *Times*, has "the inestimable benefit over the German effort in that it includes no threats against other States."

Latin-American Voices Supporting Cuba

A point emphasized by various South American newspapers, in editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, is that the United States must not fail to recognize that Cuba's troubles are all domestic, and not in any way indicative of "an international conflict."

"THIS SHOULD RELIEVE YOU!"
—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*

That is why they maintain that "foreign intervention aimed at reestablishment of order in Cuba can not be viewed as acceptable." On the contrary, declares the Buenos Aires *Prensa*, it would be interpreted as interference and, as such, an infringement of "the principle of sovereignty." Yet this daily admits that former interventions by the United States were "pacific, almost automatic." But then the circumstances were different and intervention was "almost explicable."

Now, wrongly or rightly there exist in Cuba certain sectors of opinion strongly antagonistic to the United States because the North American Republic has misunderstood the "high passions" risen in Cuba from economic distress there. Solemnly *La Prensa* adds that if the United States Marines were to land, anything might be expected, and it indicates confidence in the tact of the White House which alone "can avert misfortune."

Diario Noticias of Rio de Janeiro gives President Roosevelt credit for the desire "to win through persuasion in order to reestablish peace without the necessity for military action." Yet, at the same time, it appreciates that "he is not going to abandon the large interests of the United States in Cuba."

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Evidences of the Americanization of Japan

Micky Mouse has inspired a scene in a revue now delighting Tokyo, and at the Shochu-za Theater "The French Doll" might almost be an importation from Broadway, so Ziegfeldesque are the stage effects.

Girls at Japanese beach resorts are adopting American bathing suits. Girls in charge of Japanese gasoline stations often dress in American style. Still other Japanese girls affect not only American dress but the broad and frank American smile.

Japan has even imported the American "comic strip." A special favorite is "Bringing Up Father," and very odd the dialog looks in Japanese characters, as it pours from the mouths of father and the rest, who remain no less American than here at home.

As *Asahigraph* tells us, "baseball is played by Japanese boys all over the country, and almost all government offices, commercial and industrial companies, and other large organizations, have their own teams." American vegetables are often seen in modernized Japanese kitchens. Students of the Tokyo Dental College use American-style equipment made in Japan. It is impossible, we are told, to walk a block in Tokyo, and other large cities, without seeing some evidences of American influence, "tho all institutions owing their origin to the Occident have been adapted to native environment."

Globe

A MODERN DANCE IN JAPAN

A trio of youngsters of the Baku Ishu School instituting a new Japanese custom

Where Hitlerism Does Not Rage

As Poland and the Free City of Danzig had the habit of getting into a clinch that scared all Europe every so often, even before Chancellor Hitler attained supreme power, it was expected they would be intolerable to each other after that event. The very opposite is the case, we are told, for relations between the Polish Republic and the Free State have become much friendlier since the accession of a Hitlerite majority to power in the Baltic port.

By way of proof, the Prague *Central European Observer*, a semiofficial fortnightly, cites an agreement between the Polish Government and the Danzig Senate concerning the rights of Polish subjects and the Polish minority in Danzig territory. At the same time an agreement was reached affecting the use of the port of Danzig by Poland. What is more, the atmosphere is so agreeable between the two States that the Polish Government has expressed its readiness to help in bettering conditions in the port of Danzig during the depression. All such friendly contacts have been made possible, it is asserted, by "a commendable spirit of compromise on both sides and the tactful handling of the situation by the League of Nations Commission."

The good sense of the Nazi régime in Danzig may be partly explained on the ground that economic considerations are more important just now than the extreme political views of Hitlerism in general. But it is only fair, this informant points out, to have in mind that the Nazi leader, Dr. Rauschning, on becoming President of the Senate and head of the Danzig Government, frankly disavowed any intention of race or party discrimination. Also he stressed his belief that tho the Nazi movement is a single entity in its idea, it is a different matter when political parties adhering to the movement are identified with the States having different constitutions.

Stalin's Curb on the Ogpu

One consequence in Russia of the trial of certain English engineers on charges of conspiracy and sabotage, it appears, is the limit set to the authority and independence of the Ogpu, or Secret Police, by Soviet Russia's "Big Boss," Joseph Stalin.

The story of this famous case has been told at length in previous issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST. But only lately, it is said, has the Soviet Government come to realize that the trial greatly undermined Europe's faith in Soviet justice. One witness to this belief is the *Koelnische Zeitung's* Moscow correspondent, A. Just. In the past, he tells us, the authority of the Ogpu was almost incredibly wide. It had troops of its own, the right to enforce "revolutionary laws" everywhere; it could conduct trials and impose sentences. The mass arrests of so-called "sabotaging technical experts," which it made from time to time, would, to a great extent, paralyze the industry in which these experts were engaged. What is more, all convicted persons sent to jail by the Soviet courts are given into the care of the Ogpu, which, in this manner, commands an army of some 100,000 convict workers. They are employed in building factories, running collective farms and in other Soviet enterprises.

The tightest curb Stalin has put on the Ogpu, according to this German correspondent, is subordinating it to the control of the All-Union Prosecutor, who is Ivan Akulov, one of Stalin's faithful lieutenants.

Preparing for Montevideo

Politics may hover in the offing at the seventh Pan-American Conference to be held at Montevideo, Uruguay, next December. But the real issue will be how successfully the South American and the United States delegates can compass President Roosevelt's New Deal for Pan-America through trade harmony and cooperation.

Under the guidance of Secretary Hull, we learn from Washington informants, experts from the departments of State, of Commerce and of Agriculture, have been listing the several Latin-American countries whose products may safely be absorbed by United States buyers, what tariff arrangements may be expected, and whether it is possible to form an inter-American economic union based on tariff preferences without discarding the most-favored-nation policy.

In token of the magnitude of the problem from the United States standpoint, it is pointed out that in 1930 our interest in Latin-American affairs represented a stake of more than $5,200,000,000, as compared to our investment in Europe of about $4,500,000,000. Only a third of the first-named sum was in the form of securities. The rest represented holdings in mining, agriculture, and transportation—enterprises that depend directly on foreign trade for returns. Our trade with Latin America, it seems, increased almost seven times as compared with a percentage of only 3.5 with Europe. But the balance of trade between the United States and Latin America is heavily in favor of the latter countries. United States investors are on record as having poured millions of dollars into Latin-American States which were used to buy goods from Europe and Japan.

Yet, reading signs for the future, Washington observers expect a revival of trade that from 1926-1931 annually averaged $1,696,560,000. But they admit there are danger signals along the line. National governments, States, departments, provinces, municipalities, and corporations in Latin America are reported to have run up a debt to the American investor which totals about $1,456,560,000. Of that amount the enormous proportion of $1,012,760,000 is not yielding stipulated interest, and more than $60,000,000 is scheduled for default later this year.

That is why some Americans think there can be no revival of trade with Latin America until Latin America revives herself and can afford to buy.

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Where Art Flourishes in Summer

Scenic Beauties of the Neighborhood Appear Among the Works of Natives and Transients on Exhibition at Vacation Colonies in the Country

WHILE the city remains somewhat somnolent in respect to art matters during the summer season the country is alive with art exhibitions. And never more so, perhaps, than the present summer. The quality of these shows has been such that art writers have been inveigled to summer towns of such New England artist centers as Manchester, Lyme, Mystic, Kent, Provincetown, Newport, Rockport; and Woodstock, New York.

This is not saying that the Middle and Western States have not been equally active.

It is natural that the scenic beauties of each neighborhood should be celebrated, and a particular case is Manchester, Vermont, where as Royal Cortissoz (New York *Herald Tribune*) observes, "the exhibition constitutes a kind of pictorial anthology of a region." The southern Vermont artists are many of them summer residents, but William La Valley, "a carpenter turned painter in his elder years and self taught," and another carpenter, John Lillie, are singled out for special mention:

"Mr. La Valley's technique, by some fortunate chance, is all that it needs to be, and his instinct does the rest, placing upon the canvas the fragment of a hamlet, scattering the houses amid trees and admirably defining the hills beyond. It is a most beguiling pastoral, saturated in the spirit of a sylvan corner of Vermont."

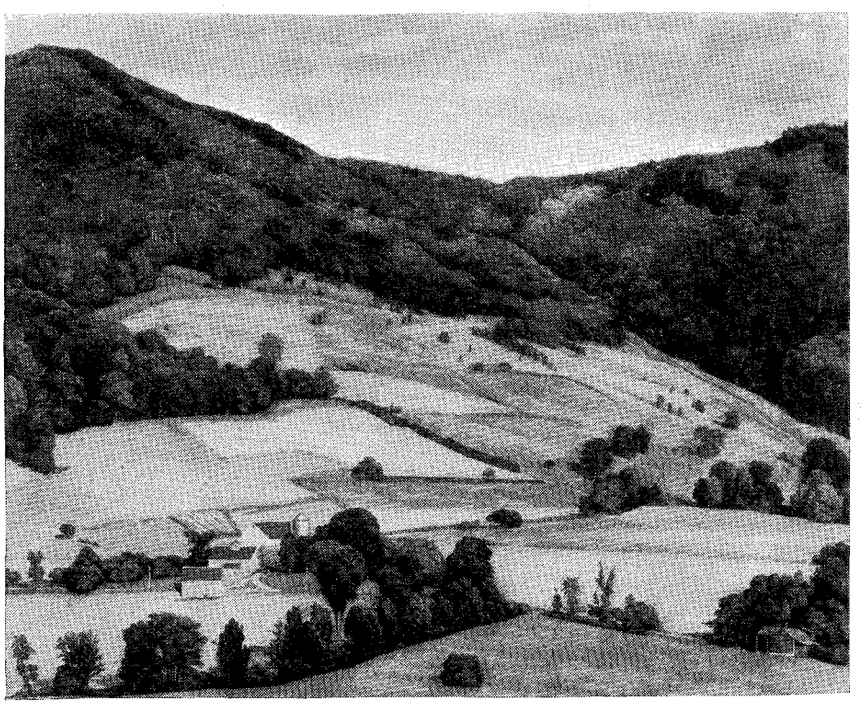
Among the transient dwellers, Luigi Lucioni of New York, "takes an authoritative place among the leaders." His case, as Mr. Cortissoz points out, is in striking contrast to the two local carpenters:

"His tendency is toward a rather close analysis of a subject, yet he contrives to bring breadth into his picture, and in this case he has also provided a strong tincture of design. He shows three or four paintings, among them one of his familiar still-life studies, but after 'The Street' his most effective offering is the 'Dorset Hollow,' small in scale but large in import.

"Incidentally this brings up the question of the racial element in art. We are accustomed to the activity of the painter in the most diverse areas. Our own men go abroad and bring back convincing impressions. Nevertheless it is peculiarly interesting to find a young artist of Italian blood depicting an American landscape with so sensitive a flair for the imponderables.

"Like Mr. La Valley, Mr. Lucioni gives you the 'feel' of the Vermont scene. No one is skilfuller than he is in the 'Dorset Hollow' in recording the tangible facts, the neat barns in the foreground, the wide-spread fields and the massed trees that march up the grand slopes in the further reaches—and no one could be truer to the indefinable beauty of the whole."

In the exhibition at Mystic, Connecticut, "The Bathers," by Kenneth Bates, is one of the outstanding pictures. Mr. Bates displays a Greek feeling for the joy of human life, but his figures placed in a local landscape translate the Greek into something truly American. Edward Alden Jewell (New York *Times*) writes of this canvas:



Courtesy of the Ferargil Galleries, New York

Dorset Hollow, by Luigi Lucioni

"In this 'Bathers' all of the forms are subtly employed in carrying toward completion, each a phase further, the spacious circuit of movement. Mr. Bates's rhythms frequently argue a close, tho not labored, kinship with music; and here the effect is, as it were, sanctioned by a flowing together of the various design elements that deeply satisfies by virtue of its strong, quiet, sustained eloquence."

The other New England exhibitions follow the trends of conventional art with occasional excursions into modernism, if we trust the reporters.

The story in the Woodstock colony is this year one of stock-taking after thirty years of devotion to art. "This attitude," writes Henry Morton Robinson (Boston *Transcript*), "is one of retrospection and appraisal—a spiritual inventory that all intelligent organisms find necessary at critical points in their development."

The history of the founding of this colony is interesting:

"It was not until 1903 that a footsore, bramble-torn young artist, prospecting for an unspoiled Eden, stumbled across the ridge of mountains encircling the Woodstock valley, and saw the promised land at his feet. The young artist was Bolton Brown, who afterward won fame as lithographer extraordinary to George Bellows. Brown had been sent on his scouting expedition by the wealthy Utopian, Ralph Radcliffe Whitehead, whose eagerness to found an ideal arts and crafts community had led him to various parts of the world.

"When Whitehead saw Woodstock he knew his long search was ended; he purchased 1,700 acres from the native farmers, built five houses the first year, and thus laid the foundations of the Woodstock that makes art news to-day.

"As his lieutenants, Whitehead gathered about him a trio of enthusiastic young men —Hervey White, Carl Eric Linden and Bolton Brown—who are still active leaders in the thirty-year-old art colony. Ralph Whitehead died two years ago, having lived to see his arts-and-crafts dream become an important focal point in the development of American painting."

Woodstock is a colony of painters, with writers, musicians and sculptors camping on the outer edges."

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Chinese Apathy Toward Crime Detection

The Chinese have no detective fiction.

Neither, for that matter, have many non-Anglo-Saxon people.

The French have some, but Southern Europe and Latin America almost none, says a Chinese writer, T. K. C.—

"It can never flourish in any country where the criminal procedure is arrest, torture, confession and death. It can not flourish in a country where law is not loved and where order is not found. That, I need hardly add, is another explanation for the lack of popularity of detective stories in China."

This writer in *The China Critic* (Shanghai) is obviously a teacher, perhaps a college professor, and possibly educated in America or England. He is a lover of detective fiction. His article is a summary of a longer one published in a new Chinese journal, *The Decamerone*, and he describes "The Chinese mind as essentially unfitted for the craft of detective-story writings because it has never found the hard discipline of reflective thinking congenial to its taste. It is unequal to the task of sustained and close reasoning, and doesn't pay much attention to material exactness. When you ask your Chinese friend his age, he would as likely as not tell you he is thirty-fifty years old, and leave you to figure out the puzzle for yourself."

The Chinese also lack interest in and talent for mathematics. Further:

"The Chinese are a matter-of-fact people. They are not interested in mysteries, hence not in the solution of them. Curiosity with us is no virtue; on the contrary, it is not infrequent to hear old, Chinese gentlemen refer to those who are inquisitive by nature in the most contemptuous of terms. They are likely to take things as they are, and when they do seek for explanations, they generally fall into the fallacy of making the obscure doubly confounded. In a word, the Chinese are not interested in disentangling problems. As a maxim of ours has it: 'The best way to solve a problem is not to solve it.'"

He goes on to show why the Chinese can not be blamed for their lack of interest in the development of modern methods of crime detection:

"Human life is worthless in this country, especially at the present moment. When one is murdered, he is murdered—that is all, and nobody cares to find out who did it or why. In fact, one has only to read the vernacular press of this city to find that there is an average of two murders a week. Many of the bodies found are not identified. They are sent to the morgue and then given burials by the philanthropic organizations—and there the cases are hushed up. No one raises any complaint about the failure of our police to safeguard the lives of the people, or even if any one does, it would not be of any use. Now, I submit that in such a society, it is only logical to find that no one reads detective fiction, which has as its fundamental principle that murderers are social pests and must be brought to justice.

The writer confesses that he is passionately fond of detective novels, and fears that the revelation may cost him his social position:

"Now, there! I know it is a great shock to many. I know that such a confession may even cost me my position in society. The hostesses who admired me for my good breeding and charmed culture may now consider me an unrefined plebeian and not send me any more invitations to their parties. My students, who used to think of me as a very serious man with a taste only for such books as *Kritique Der Reinen Vernunft* and *Principia Mathematica*, may have the sardonic delight to know that I am after all a very vulgar sort of person. In short, from now on, I will be known as a social disgrace and a lowbrow—a moron, if you please."

How the Movies Fool You

Walter Huston had to eat a good-sized meal on the stage in "Elmer the Great," but in the film version, Joe E. Brown was required to gobble only one great mouthful, and the camera stopped grinding. When it started again an empty plate had been placed before Brown, and he was yelling for more food.

Those socks on the jaw that Jimmie Cagney delivers to women, to the detriment of his own reputation, are always faked. So he tells Sidney Skolsky of *The Daily News*. "The camera angle and the dubbed-in sound make you believe a terrific wallop has been delivered. Mr. Skolsky is also autobiographical:

"The movies can also piece two separately made bits together and make a love scene out of it. I was on the Mae West set. One of the male actors sat in Mae's living-room and declared his love for her. While he was doing this, Mae was on another part of the set talking to me. This chap was making a passionate love speech, with gestures, to the camera. Later Mae sat on the opposite chair and made a few faces into the camera. When this appears on the screen the two of them will be facing and talking to each other. There I was, talking to Mae, and another guy was making love to her."

Stalin Loves Shakespeare

And he uses him to quell a complaining contemporary, according to the London *Evening Standard:*

"The other day, a young Soviet dramatist, greatly daring, took the Soviet chief to task for his lack of interest in modern writers.

"Stalin put down his pipe and took up a volume from his desk. It was a copy of Richard II.

"'When was this written?' he asked.

"The young dramatist gave the date.

"'H'm,' said Stalin. 'I read it only a fortnight ago. Do you think any one will be reading your dramas in 2233?'"

British Museum Treasures

That venerable autograph-collector, the British Museum, has just fallen heir to manuscripts of works by Charlotte Brontë, Emily Brontë, Robert Browning, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and William Makepeace Thackeray, soon to be exhibited in a special case. The list:

Charlotte Brontë: "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette."

Emily Brontë: Note-book of poems in her small, neat, but somewhat illegible hand.

Robert Browning: "The Ring and the Book."

Elizabeth Barrett Browning: "Sonnets from the Portuguese."

William Makepeace Thackeray: "The Wolves and the Lamb."

As the London *Sunday Times* informs us, "the last-named is not only the first substantial literary manuscript of Thackeray to come into the possession of the British Museum, but is of interest as combining, sometimes on the same page, both the sloping and the upright hand of the author."

All these treasures belonged to George Smith, publisher, who left them to his wife, who left them to her children, who have presented them to the Museum.

Germany Likes Jazz

It is pleasant to record that Germany is still interested in cultivating cultural relations with this country.

Dr. Howard Hanson, composer, and director of the Eastman School of Music at Rochester, New York, went to Germany on a joint invitation from the Oberlander Trust, and the Berlin Philharmonic Society to "Make Europe more cognizant with American Music," reports Marion Bauer in *The Musical Leader* (Chicago). Dr. Hanson appeared in Berlin, Leipzig and Stuttgart:

"Dr. Hanson presented works by Griffes, Daniel Gregory Mason, Robert Russell Bennett, William Grant Still, Randall Thompson and Leo Sowerby, and his own Romantic Symphony and 'Pan and the Priest.' To illustrate the use of American folk music, Dr. Hanson played John Powell's 'Natchez on the Hill,' and Sowerby's 'Money Musk.'

"'The audiences were very much interested in the indigenous folk dance and were intrigued by the Powell and Sowerby scores,' he said. The Jazz Scherzo of Still's symphony made such a 'hit' that Dr. Hanson had to repeat it, and he was told that it was the first time in twenty years that any repetitions were permitted at a Berlin Philharmonic concert."

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Revolt of British Farmers Against the Tithe

Auctioneers and Officials Are Stoned, Parsons Ridiculed and Parliament Petitioned, in the Warfare of 200,000 to Lift the Burden Inflicted by the Church

THE British countryside is aflame with the great tithe war, or revolt of the farmers against paying one-tenth of the produce of their land and labor to the Church and other owners of the ancient assessment, which first took the form of the tenth sheaf. Thousands of embattled farmers have been jeering the parsons and stoning auctioneers and bailiffs sent to collect the tithe or disposses the landowners. In some cases, warlike barricades have been thrown up, trenches dug across farm approaches and gates buttressed with tree trunks. In one instance, wire was strung along the entrance gates and electrified at a high voltage.

Hundreds of warrants for distraint have been issued by county judges, but auctioneers and officials who tried to enforce them have been set upon and roughly handled by the enraged farmers and their friends. At Castle Hedingham, thirty-seven farmers, including Lady Evelyn Balfour, comely thirty-five-year-old niece of the late Prime Minister Balfour, have been committed to trial on a charge of unlawful assembly. "The tithe will affect me as much as anybody, because as a hard-working farmer I have to do a lot of my own harvesting and can not afford extra labor," said Lady Evelyn. Dressed in corduroy trousers and a flannel shirt, she looked the part of a farmer.

To sticks and stones is added the protest of the old harvest song, sung by the rebellious tillers:

"We've cheated the parson;
We'll cheat him again.
For why should a blockhead
Have one in ten
For prating so long like a book-learned sot,
Till pudding and dumpling burn to pot?"

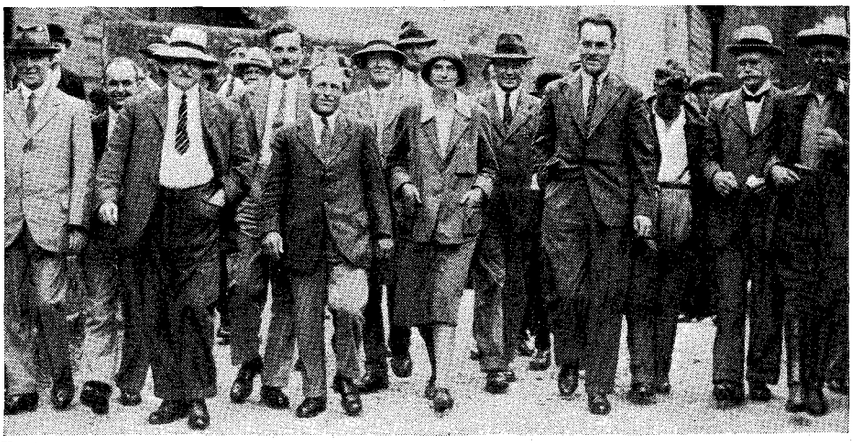
Another song, sung to the tune of The Old Hundred, runs:

"God save us from these raiding priests,
Who seize our crops and steal our beasts,
Who pray, 'Give us our daily bread,'
And take it from our mouths instead."

200,000 Farmers Affected

Practically the whole of the south of England and Wales and many districts in the North are affected by the revolt. More than 200,000 farmers are involved and praying Parliament to come to their relief. In most cases the farmers refuse to give the tithe because of sheer inability to pay as a result of the agricultural depression. Many of them are harassed by mortgages, as well, so that their plight is stirring all Britain to the need for action.

The tithe goes back to the year 786, when land was the chief property and every owner of a bit of ground was required to contribute one-tenth of his produce to the support of the Church. Tithes were levied on all sorts of produce—grain, hay, wood, eggs, lambs, and so on—even on fish from the sea. The parson received his tithe in kind, and huge barns in which the tithes were received and stored still stand in various parts of the country. In the porches of some of the older and more remote churches may still be seen storage shelves for such offerings as butter and eggs.



Keystone

MARCHING AGAINST THE "ONE IN TEN"

Lady Evelyn Balfour leading a band of farmers protesting against the tithe

In the course of centuries tithes became the subject of a complicated system, both of laws and exemptions. In 1836 an Act of Parliament ended the system of payment in kind, suited to a primitive rural economy, and substituted a money payment based on the prices of cereals. But in 1925 another Act was passed, fixing the value of tithe on a calculation spread over a number of years, good and bad. The same Act established an agency—Queen Anne's Bounty—to collect the ecclesiastical tithe, and provided for the extinction of the tithe by means of a sinking fund in eighty-five years. As the matter stands, therefore, this is the only way in which the tithe can be abolished. And no farmer expects to live eighty-five years, or to be able to pay the tithe regularly even if he did double the allotted span.

Tithepayers' Association

Since 1925, many small farmers, who became their own landlords in the flush years of the post-war boom, have suffered from deflated prices and declare the tithe a crushing burden. They have organized under the name of the National Tithepayers' Association to fight in Parliament and the courts for relief.

But the farmers' gain will be the parsons' loss. The tithe having been given in perpetuity by the first owner, it became a first charge upon the land, and was always deducted from the selling price. It became and was regarded as property, like a mortgage, and was bought and sold as mortgages are bought and sold. As in many cases, if not in most, village parsons depend on tithes as the chief source of their stipends, their dilemma would be as bad as the farmers' is now if the tithes were abolished without compensatory return.

Of the total tithe about three-fourths belong to the clergy and the rest to private institutions and laymen. Among the largest titheowners are Oxford and Cambridge universities.

Peculiarly enough, the president of the National Tithepayers' Association is a clergyman, the Rev. R. M. Kedward. He points out that the Non-conformist churches support their ministers without levying "unjust demands" on others, and asks, "Why should agriculture be singled out to support the Church? This 'Christianity,'" he adds, "is killing the land and the people who work on it."

It may also result in the disestablishment and disendowment of the established church.

A. M.

Another Dry Amendment

Conceding that the Eighteenth Amendment "will go," Deets Pickett, research secretary for the Methodist Board of Temperance, suggests that drys should campaign for a new amendment. What should be advocated, he says, is "constitutional authority for Congress to deal with the problem so that we can have Federal Prohibition whenever we have the votes to elect a dry Congress. We can hold it just so long as we hold the support of the people and no longer."

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The Zionist Congress and the German Boycott

Standing in the shadow of the greatest tragedy in Jewish history in nearly 500 years and amid turbulent scenes of its own making, the World Zionist Congress fought down a proposed boycott of Germany and, instead, invoked the aid of the world in colonizing German Jews in Palestine. This action caused speculation as to whether the Congress was influenced by a warning from Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Chancellor Hitler's lieutenant, that Germany's attitude toward the migration of German Jews would depend entirely on the results of the Congress and the attitude of Jewish leaders throughout the world. "The Congress," runs the resolution, "appeals to the world and the League of Nations to give actual help to the Jewish people in its work of reconstruction of the Jewish national home."

Courtesy of American Palestine Campaign

Making Palestine "a land of fulfilment"

The resolution ends with an appeal to Jewish people to accept the view that Zionism is the only solution of the Jewish question, which would seem to bar any militant program, at least by the Zionists.

Almost at the same time, significantly enough, *Il Popolo D'Italia*, personal organ of Premier Mussolini of Italy, came out in favor of the creation of a completely autonomous Jewish State in Palestine, with a population of not less than 8,000,000 Jews. Only a State of this kind can offer a permanent solution of the Jewish problem, contends the Italian paper, pointing out that Palestine, as it now exists, is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, and does not satisfy either Jews or Arabs. To give the proposed State a proper rank among the nations, *Il Popolo D'Italia* urges that it should have an army and navy. The idea contemplates a mass migration of the Arabs from Palestine in exchange for some kind of compensation. Recent history tends to show, however, that the Arabs would fight to the last man against such a forced exodus to make room for their Jewish relations, and it would present a difficult problem to Great Britain, the mandatory Power, to effect it.

The suggestion, apparently, would meet with favor from the Revisionists among the Zionists, led by Vladimir Jabotinsky, whose original program was the establishment of an out-and-out Jewish State in Palestine, a Jewish majority on both sides of the Jordan, the creation of a military force, and a militant attitude toward the Arabs.

However, the Fascist branch of the Zionists, which is accused of conducting a campaign of terrorism in Palestine, and three of whose members are accused of murdering Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, were a minority in the Congress, and came out of it without a thimbleful of power. The seventy-two-year-old Dr. Nahum Sokolow, who seeks to end the Jewish problem by making Palestine "a land of fulfilment instead of a land of promise," was reelected president of the Zionist Organization, and the newly elected executive contains representatives of only two parties —the left wing of the main Zionist party and the Labor party. The orthodox and Fascist Zionists are left without a voice in the executive's counsels.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, former president of the Organization, whose name was suggested for the office again, accepted the chairmanship of the new committee for the settlement of 250,000 German Jews in Palestine, the tremendous task which the Zionists have undertaken for the relief of their beleaguered brethren.

A resolution appealing to Great Britain to open the doors of Palestine and asking the United States to help finance Jewish colonization there says: "The catastrophe that has overtaken the Jews in Germany has shown anew that Zionism and Palestine are the answer to the Jewish problem. The absorption of tens of thousands of refugees from Germany has become an international problem, the solution of which through the accelerated development of the Jewish national home in Palestine is of interest not only to Jews but to the whole world." To this end the executive was authorized to obtain an international loan supported by the League of Nations.

Tho the action of the World Zionist Congress in regard to Germany was too mild to suit the Revisionists and non-Zionists who clamor for a more forceful stand, they may feed their indignation on the boycott declared by the second World Jewish Conference at Geneva, which heeded the blazing appeal of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York to give Germany an exhibition of Jewish power, and on the similar boycott declared by the American Jewish Congress and by the Assembly of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, both of which met in New York. The boycott, declared Samuel Untermyer to the assembled rabbis, is the only weapon that can be used effectively against the Nazis. So, after two large black candles were lit and three blasts blown on the shofar, or ram's horn, Rabbi B. A. Mendelson of Newark read the "charem," or boycott decree. "From to-day on," he said, "we are to refrain from dealing in all basic materials such as metal, textiles, etc., made in Germany and which come to us from the Nazis. . . . The term of this decree is until the withdrawal or repentance of the Hitler régime in Germany, at which time he will get our blessings."

For Japanese Missionaries

Japanese Christians are ready and anxious to take over the work of Christianizing their country, and are in position to perform the task efficiently, according to the fifth instalment of the fact-finders' report published by the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry.

"In confidential interviews," the report says, "most of the leaders of the Japanese Christian churches declared that no more missionaries should be sent for evangelistic work."

In support of this attitude it is recited that "the capacity of the Japanese Christians, on the one hand, and the linguistic ineffectiveness of practically all missionaries, on the other hand, together with the antipathy of both Christian and non-Christian Japanese to foreign missions," make it desirable.

"Furthermore," it is declared in the report, "the stigma of domination by the missionary administrator and propagandist, however well-intentioned, is keeping a considerable number of outstanding Japanese Christians from taking part in the work of the churches. The Japanese wish not to be patronized, but to be respected. In these conclusions a surprizingly large number of experienced missionaries agree."

The Christian population of Japan increased 23 per cent. between 1918 and 1928, says the report, and now comprises 214,870 enrolled Christians. The population of the empire is more than 90,000,000. The Protestant missionary force and Christian Japanese combine to conduct religious services in 2,155 organized churches.

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The Outbreak of Epidemic Encephalitis

How the "Sleeping Sickness" Prevalent in Certain Parts of the Country Differs From the Familiar Disease, and What Is Being Done to Control It

By Dr. Hugh S. Cumming
Surgeon-General, U. S. Public Health Service

This is the sixth of a series of articles on the battle-fronts of modern medicine.

THE term "encephalitis" means inflammation of the brain, and can, of course, be applied to many different kinds of brain inflammation.

About the end of the World War there came to be recognized a form of encephalitis, occurring in groups of cases, and usually characterized by apparent drowsiness or lethargy. This form was, therefore, called "lethargic encephalitis" or, popularly, "sleeping sickness." The latter term, tho good, straight English, had already another meaning; it was the name given to an entirely different condition, a disease confined to tropical Africa, caused by a microscopic one-celled organism (trypanosome), and conveyed by the tsetse fly.

© Underwood & Underwood
Dr. Cumming

The term "lethargic encephalitis" also has been largely abandoned in favor of the term "epidemic encephalitis" because a considerable number of the cases showed excitement and increased activity rather than lethargy, and because the grouping of the cases was often such as practically to constitute an epidemic.

In many places and at most times, nevertheless, the disease occurred diffusely, without special tendency toward any particular grouping or epidemic prevalence, and even in epidemics the cases were, as a rule, without obvious relation to each other

The Death-Rate

This was particularly true in the United States, the largest aggregation of cases at any one time being where one would expect them—in the largest city, New York. Here they amounted to over 500 during the months of February and March, 1923, but at every season and in every place the toll of cases went on, causing more deaths in most years than poliomyelitis—infantile paralysis. The proportion of those afflicted who died is difficult to discover, for in a disease occurring in such a scattered fashion the numbers of those stricken are not so well reported as are the deaths, but probably the death-rate among those who contracted the disease would amount to 20 per cent. or more. Striking nervous and mental troubles followed in some of the cases, so that the disease came to be dreaded.

The present outbreak, originating near St. Louis, is more intense than any prevalence of epidemic encephalitis that has occurred in this country, and shows some differences from the type of the disease which has become familiar. Tho epidemic encephalitis has previously occurred at all seasons and in persons of all ages, the sharp outbreaks have almost uniformly been in winter or early spring, instead of in summer, as in this instance. The heaviest incidences previously have been in youth and the early adult years, but in the present outbreak, persons in the older age group are more liable to attack.

Frequency of Recovery

The fever and the signs of inflammation of the lining of the brain are more constant in this epidemic than previously, and there is less tendency for the muscles of the eye to be involved. It appears also that recovery is more frequent and complete than we had come to think usual for this disease.

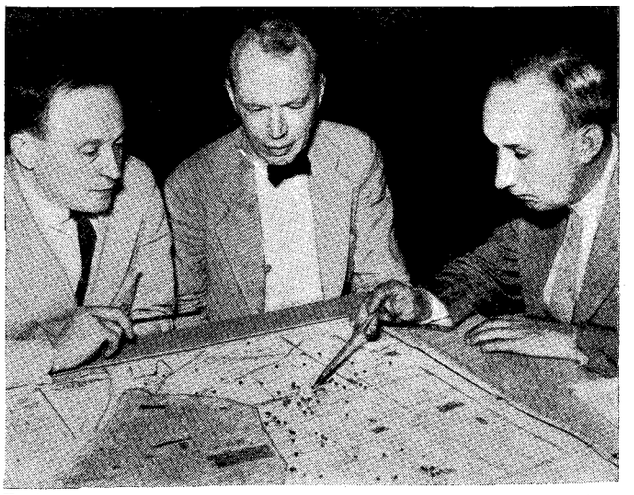
The outbreak most closely resembling this is one which occurred in some of the provinces bordering on the Inland Sea of Japan in 1924.

The most striking discovery which has been made so far in this epidemic is that announced to the St. Louis Medical Society, on September first. Dr. Margaret Smith, a pathologist working with the St. Louis Committee, found in over half the specimens examined a microscopic formation known as "inclusion bodies," in kidney cells. Such a formation is common in diseases caused by germs small enough to pass through porcelain filters and, therefore, called filterable viruses, and this particular finding may help to identify fatal cases of the disease outside the present epidemic focus.

It has been found that neither water nor milk is a major factor in the spread of this epidemic, and at present the evidence points to a manner of spread similar to that of poliomyelitis. The precautions to be taken are, therefore, similar to those which would be used in an outbreak of infantile paralysis of like intensity. In the case of such a summer disease, occurring predominantly in suburban sections, the possibility of insect transmission can not be eliminated without intensive and prolonged study. Screening of patients is, therefore, advised, and measures directed toward the reduction of insects, particularly mosquitoes, are reasonable. There is no evidence, however, which would justify the expenditure, for the prevention of this disease, of the large sums necessary to do really effective mosquito elimination in the area in question.

Precautions have included the isolation of the patient for three weeks; the furnishing by the St. Louis authorities of almost complete hospitalization has also probably aided in more prompt and complete recovery.

The possibility that this new type of epidemic encephalitis may in future years show a more intense prevalence, renders urgent as complete a study of this epidemic as possible. Fortunately, the mobilization of expert personnel and, particularly the remarkable mutual cooperation of St. Louis and Washington Universities, the medical profession, the hospitals, and the health authorities are most favorable to such a study.



Keystone

MAPPING THE MYSTERY EPIDEMIC IN ST LOUIS

Left to right: Dr. Paul J. Zentry, Assistant St. Louis County Health Commissioner; Dr. J. P. Leake, Senior Surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service, and Dr. Joseph Bredeck, County Health Commissioner

Breeding-Place of Hurricanes

Many of the tropical storms that churn across the North Atlantic, and occasionally inflict damage to property on the mainland, have their origin off the coast of Africa, east of the Cape Verde Islands, says Charles Fitzhugh Talman, writer for *Science Service*. Credit for discovering it belongs to C. L. Mitchell, of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

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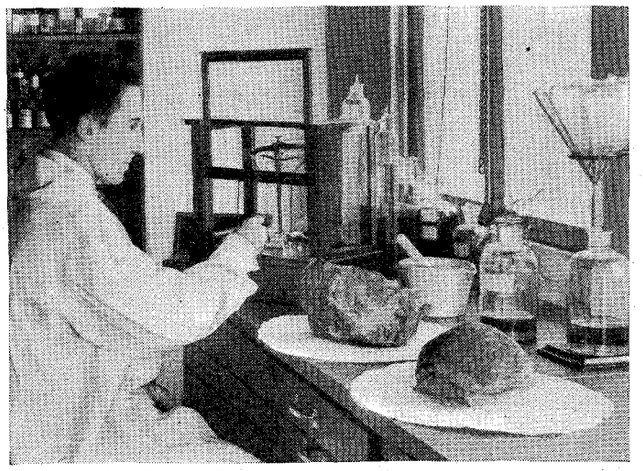
In Quest of "Floating Gold"

Very few who look for ambergris along the seashore are lucky enough to find it, tho many think they have. The "floating gold" is rare—and becoming rarer, says Robert Cushman Murphy, expert differentiator of true from false ambergris and curator of oceanic birds at the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

It is to Mr. Murphy that many amateur ambergris hunters of the Atlantic coast bring dubious finds for pronouncements upon their authenticity. During the last twenty years, he relates in *Natural History* (New York), more than forty men and women have sought him out to show him what they were sure was "ambergris." Of the forty, thirty-nine were wrong.



Courtesy of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company

ANALYZING TWO RARE LUMPS

"From time immemorial ambergris has had a fabulous value"

About half the ambergris brought to the Museum was soap, which dissolves only slowly in salt water. Wax, paint, tallow, blue mud, bits of decayed fish, water-logged wood, the residue of picnickers' lunches, coke, clinkers and many other substances also figured.

The person who appears with "genuine ambergris" is to be received with only slightly more credulity, says Mr. Murphy, than the inventor of a perpetual motion machine. Yet, wealth has been gained through floating ambergris, not only on tropical shores, but practically within sight of New York and San Francisco, and even northward toward the polar seas.

From time immemorial, ambergris has had a fabulous value. Altho its ancient uses, with one or two exceptions, have dropped away, it has not ceased to be prized by practical moderns. Its chief use to-day is in the manufacture of expensive perfumes.

The French term *ambre-gris* (gray amber) was first applied to distinguish it from *ambre-jaune*, yellow or true amber, says Mr. Murphy. The respective animal and vegetable origins of the two were discovered only within modern times, whereas both were long known as stuffs cast up by the sea.

Ambergris is an opaque, waxy, laminated solid, having an odor suggestive of musk or benzoin (benzoic acid, one of its components, also gives the tart taste to cranberries). The aroma is as subtly pleasing to the majority of human beings as catnip is to all feline creatures. Yet, strange to say, it is decidedly offensive to a few persons.

Analysis of ambergris shows that it contains a mixture of organic and inorganic substances. Among the latter are sodium chlorid (ordinary salt), and phosphate of lime, the latter perhaps derived from the hard parts of the squids which are the chief food of the sperm whales, only producer of ambergris. The organic substances include alkaloids, acids and ambrein.

The last, which is its most characteristic constituent, is a peculiar fatlike compound, closely related to cholesterin, a chemical found in bile. The chemical formula of ambrein is $C_{28}H_{40}O$. It makes up from one-fourth to more than four-fifths of the bulk of ambergris, yet it does not contain the whole secret, for tho ambrein, in the pure form of white crystals, has a delightful odor, it will not of itself suffice in the manufacture of perfumes.

Chemists believe that the unique properties of ambergris are due to the presence with ambrein of a benzoic ester—a compound resulting from the chemical union of an alcohol and an acid.

As to the source of ambergris—scientists suspect that it results from a disease of the whale. Modern whale hunters seek it in the bodies of the whale they capture, and much ambergris has been found in this way, tho in olden times it was sought on the shore or afloat on the sea, and there were many fantastic tales as to its origin.

Mr. Murphy points out that since cholesterin, related to ambrein, is found in the bile, a secretion of the gall-bladder, "it may simplify our comprehension of ambergris to regard it as something related to gall-stones."

Disappearing Eel-Grass

Observers recently reported that eel-grass, a marine growth important as food for certain aquatic birds, is apparently disappearing along American coasts. Now A. D. Cotton, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, London, reports in the British scientific journal *Nature* that the plant is almost gone from many places on the English coasts where formerly it was abundant.

Chemical Effects of X-Rays

If water in which various substances are dissolved is treated with X-rays, it has power to pick up the energy and transfer it to the dissolved substances, thereby transforming them chemically. In this way the most complex organic substances are decomposed completely by X-ray irradiation to carbon dioxid and hydrogen.

This is one of the interesting, and perhaps deeply significant, findings of Dr. Huga Fricke and his associates, Dr. Eugene L. Brownscombe and Dr. Howard Curtis, at the Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. These scientists are studying the effect of X-rays on simple chemicals in an effort to discover precisely what happens when such compounds are irradiated. The importance of this work to medicine is apparent. X-rays are widely used in medical practise to-day, tho in many cases it is impossible to state exactly what goes on in the tissues so treated.

Water forms a very large percentage of the human body. Therefore, Dr. Fricke and his aides started their investigation with pure water. When the action of X-rays upon water became known, they systematically added various chemicals, at first simple substances which easily accept or give up oxygen, and later more complex chemicals, particularly organic substances.

The discovery that X-rays act upon, or "activate," water in such a way that it, in turn, acts upon the substances in solution in it, is among the important products of this line of research, which has been going on nearly four years and will continue for some time to come. This finding is in disagreement with the earlier belief that water is decomposed to hydrogen and oxygen by X-rays. By a careful purification, the scientists were able to show that the water itself is not chemically affected by irradiation, and that the supposed decomposition is due to impurities.

Concentrations of organic matter of one part to a million parts of water is sufficient to cause decomposition. This provides an excellent method for detecting the purity of water, and it may also serve in the clinical determination of X-ray dosage.

Organic substances are especially acted upon by X-rays when in solution in water, and are, apparently without exception, broken down progressively until only carbon dioxid and hydrogen are left. In this sense the action of X-rays upon organic substances in solution is chemically similar to the burning of these same substances.

Dr. Reginald G. Harris, director of the laboratory, in revealing these preliminary findings, pointed out that the studies have not yet reached a point where they are immediately applicable to medicine, but have progressed far enough to indicate clearly the nature of many chemical changes that go on in cells in the body as a result of X-ray treatment.

(*Additional Science and Invention articles may be found on page* 22).

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DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

In this charming, peasant style kitchen the time-mellowed tile design floor is Armstrong's Handmade Embossed Linoleum, No. 5352. The wall is a pine effect in Armstrong's Linowall, No. 735. Natural color photograph.

This is dress-up time for KITCHENS!

BEGIN WITH A CHEERY, DURABLE ARMSTRONG FLOOR. YOU'LL FIND YOUR FAVORITE PATTERNS VERY TEMPTINGLY PRICED.

AUTUMN! Color everywhere! And you'll find plenty of it blossoming forth in kitchens nowadays. For no woman wants to work through the winter in a tired-out kitchen.

Why not treat *your* kitchen (and yourself) to a new floor of Armstrong's Linoleum? It needn't be expensive—your linoleum dealer will give you exact prices!

Here's an example: In a 9′ x 12′ room, the floor pictured here would cost $25 or less, plus the local charge for securely installing it over linoleum lining felt.

And once your Armstrong's Linoleum is laid, floor worries are over. "Daily care" means only a quick dusting. Waxing with Armstrong's Linogloss keeps the colors sparkling for years. Spilled things will wipe off without a trace.

Start planning your new kitchen today. Let us help you. Just send 10¢ (20¢ in Canada) for our new book, "Floor Beauty for New Homes and Old." Address Armstrong Cork Company, Floor Division, 973 Race Avenue, Lancaster, Pa. (Makers of cork products since 1860.)

NEW ARMSTRONG WALL COVERING

Look for Linowall at your linoleum dealer's. It is a colorful wall that never grows old. Linowall is durable and washable — ideal for kitchens, bathrooms and playrooms.

Armstrong's Linoleum Floors

FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE

ARMSTRONG CORK

ALSO MAKERS OF THE POPULAR SMOOTH-SURFACE, EASILY-WASHED ARMSTRONG'S QUAKER RUGS

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DODGE OWNERS SAVE

"SHOW-DOWN" PLAN BARES 7 PROVED ECONOMY ADVANTAGES IN THE BIG NEW DODGE SIX

OWNERS REPORT BIG SAVINGS—MORE THAN $150 ON RUNNING EXPENSES ALONE

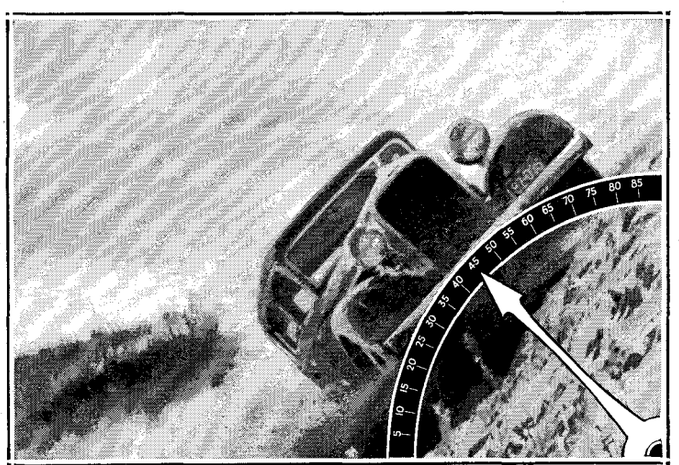
"COSTS SO LITTLE TO RUN" SAY OWNERS—AND FIRST COST IS JUST A FEW DOLLARS MORE THAN LOWEST-PRICED CARS

AMAZING GASOLINE ECONOMY—Owners in different parts of the country tell us they get 18, 19 and 20 miles to the gallon of gas. One woman writes "I get 24 miles to the gallon." Dodge is built to save you money. Extra weight means extra gas—so there are no excess pounds in the new Dodge Six! That gives you more brilliant performance, too.

ANOTHER GAS SAVING—The arrow above points to a chromium alloy exhaust valve seat insert. This new discovery is used in all Dodge engines. It is a tremendously hard little ring forced into the engine block. Then the exhaust valves, instead of pounding down directly against the engine block, strike against these tough alloy rings that can't "pit" or "burn" like ordinary engine block metal. Since valves fit better, it saves gas and improves compression. Also, carbon is checked by the hard, smooth surface of these inserts, and valve grinding is postponed for 30,000 miles and more. It's just one more example of Dodge craftsmanship and fine engineering... saves you money and gives better and more satisfactory performance!

VIBRATION TIRES THE NERVES—and constant shaking shortens the life of the car.

FLOATING POWER NULLIFIES VIBRATION—and lengthens the life of the Dodge Six.



WON'T TIP—EVEN AT THIS ANGLE!—Here's the big Dodge tearing along the rim of the test pit at an angle of nearly 45 degrees! But it won't tip! Its double-drop frame keeps it close to the ground—helps to give it a low center of gravity. You can take sharp curves with safety. And it's an X-bridge type frame—ten times stronger than the ordinary type of frame construction—therefore safer.

"CAN'T BE BOTHERED WITH A CAR THAT'S NOT DEPENDABLE" declares Babe Didrikson, famous girl athlete, and Olympic Champion. "When I want to go somewhere, I want to go in a hurry. I don't want to be stopping for gas all the time, or because some little gadget needs fixing. I've given my Dodge some tough workouts all around the country—but it's built to take them! I can depend on it to carry me through with speed and safety and surprisingly little expense."

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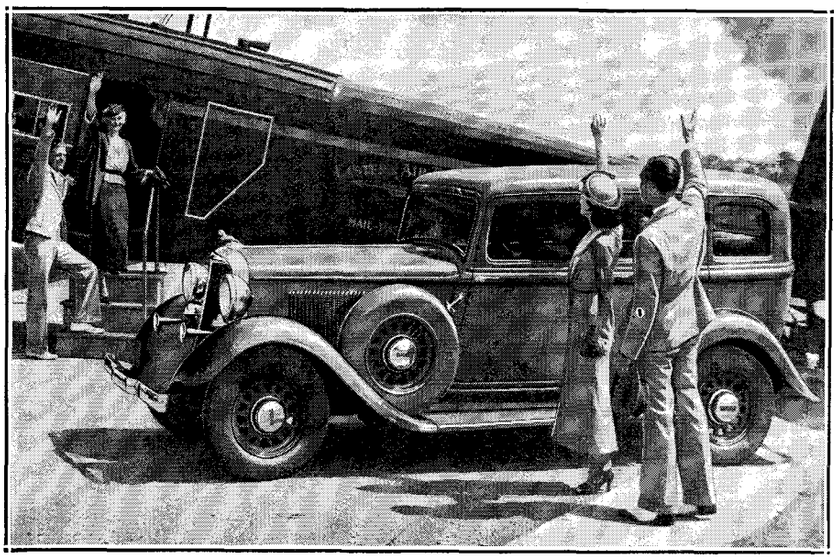
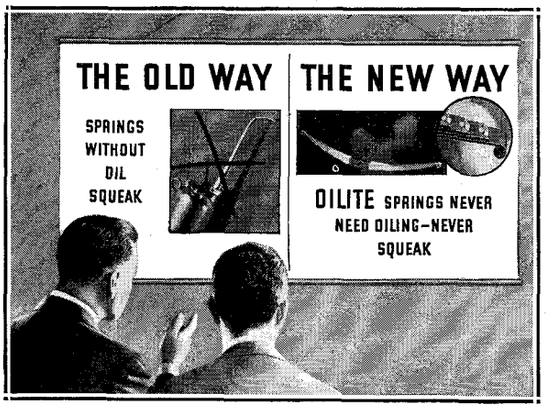
OVER $150 ON UPKEEP EXPENSE ALONE



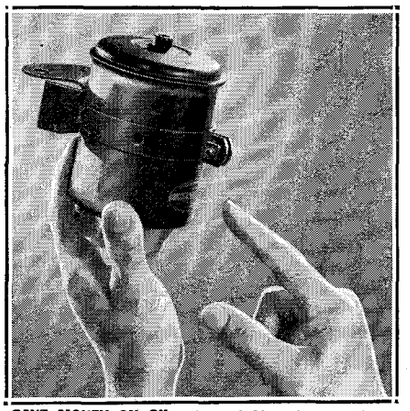
WHAT A BEAUTY FOR LOOKS!—Even style experts rave over the smartness of this new Dodge Six. Such graceful, flowing body lines . . . such luxurious upholstery and fittings . . . such comfort at all speeds . . . with Patented Floating Power engine mountings! For just a few dollars more than the lowest-priced cars. Remember, too, that Dodge is a Six—you can't expect to save money with more cylinders!

LISTEN! GEARS ARE QUIET—You can shift into every speed in a new Dodge Six—even reverse—and you won't hear any clash or grind. Now *anyone*—with a quick, simple twist of the wrist—can shift quietly, always, at any speed.

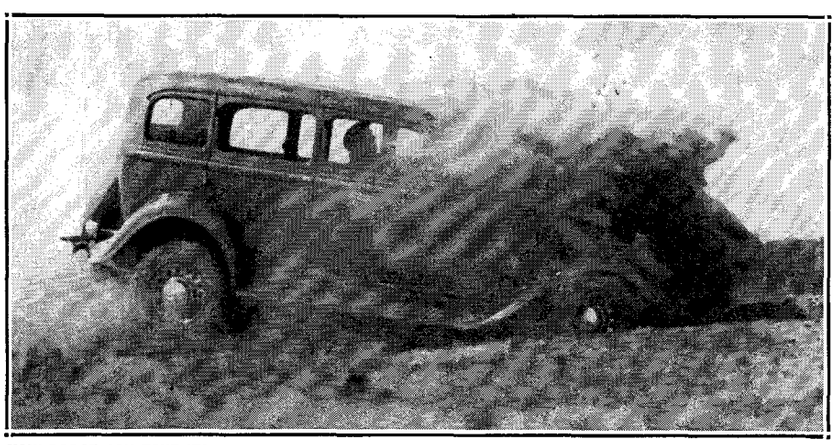


NO OIL FOR DODGE SPRINGS!—"Oilite" discs are inserted in Dodge springs so they never need oiling — and springs never squeak! They are self-lubricating. They catch the bumps and jars. Dodge springs have metal covers, too . . . They keep out dust and dirt.

SEE BRAKE ACTION FOR YOURSELF!—If you want to see why hydraulic brakes are safer—surer—try this testing device in a Dodge dealer's showroom. It shows why hydraulic brakes are self-equalizing: why you don't have to spend money to keep them in adjustment.



SAVE MONEY ON OIL—An oil filter is usually a high-priced car feature. But you get it in the economical Dodge. It cuts down oil consumption—lengthens engine life—saves you money.



HOW DODGE CAN TAKE IT!—Dodge goes through dozens of terrific tests, not only to guarantee that it's a rugged car that can take any punishment, but to prove that it will stand up longer— *won't* need frequent repairs even with hard usage *will* be an economical car for you to own and drive.

ASK ABOUT THE NEW DODGE "SHOW-DOWN" PLAN

It's the new way to judge car values—for yourself! Gives you facts instead of claims. Strips mechanical details of technical language and gives you the truth in plain English. And get the free "Show-Down" score card. Take it home with you. Learn about the 7 Dodge economy features that save you up to $150 in operating expenses alone. Prove to *your own* satisfaction Dodge gives you the most for the money!

DODGE "6" $595

And up, F. O. B. Factory, Detroit

WITH 115-INCH WHEELBASE PATENTED FLOATING POWER

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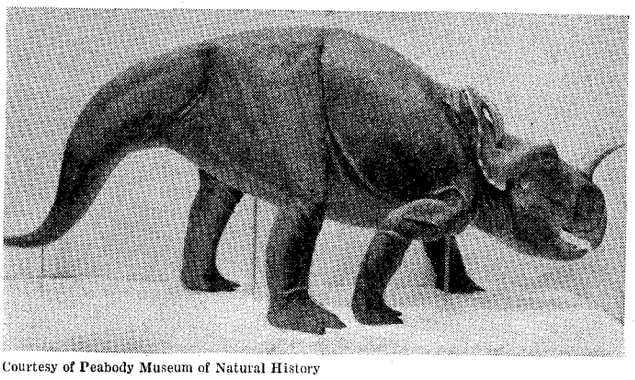
Reconstructing an Ancient North American

An unusual restoration of a twenty-foot horned dinosaur, which lived 60,000,000 years ago, now on exhibition in the Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, gives a graphic illustration of the way scientists determine the probable appearance of prehistoric creatures.

The skeleton of the dinosaur, of the kind known as *Monoclonius*, was restored by Prof. Richard S. Lull, director of Peabody Museum, in such a way that one side reveals the skeletal construction, and the other, with the flesh synthetically reconstructed, presents a lifelike appearance.



Courtesy of Peabody Museum of Natural History

His Kind Was Common 60,000,000 Years Ago

Monoclonius was a plant-feeding dinosaur, beaked like a tortoise, armed with a single horn upon the nose and a pair of rudimentary ones above the eyes. The rear of a helmet-like crest mantling the neck bore four other hornlike processes, the use of which can not be imagined. The rest of the body was unarmored, except for tubercle-like scales which might have served as a kind of chain mail.

The skeleton was collected in Alberta, Canada, by Barnum Brown, curator of fossil reptiles of the American Museum of Natural History, and purchased from the American Museum by the Peabody Museum. It was carefully articulated with special reference to the pose of the walking animal, determined not only from the mechanics of the skeleton itself. but also from footprints discovered in British Columbia believed to have been made by a dinosaur of similar variety and size.

The flesh of the right side was synthetically reconstructed in plasteline, each essential muscle being modeled in place, beginning with the deeper ones, thus building up the entire contour of the head, body, limbs and tail. From the partly preserved skin of another Monoclonius dinosaur in the American Museum, wooden dies were cut which, when impressed upon the soft outer surface of the model, reproduced the skin texture in detail.

A mold was then made of the modeled side. Papier-mâché and burlap were pressed into it in successive layers until a shell about half an inch thick was formed which on removal from the mold gave the contour of the flesh. This was fastened in place around the articulated skeleton, and the mount finished by coloring the cast in patterns suggested by living reptiles.

Atlantic Weather Studies On Tristan da Cunha

The islands of Tristan da Cunha, which first gained world-wide notice a year ago, when physicians, examining the teeth of the inhabitants, found them to be free of dental cares, are now to be the scene of another scientific expedition, this time a meteorological one.

The three small islands of this group lie about half-way between the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Aires, and are well situated for weather studies. Two young British scientists, Francis K. Pease and Edward B. Marsh, will remain there for two years, keeping an accurate two-hour meteorological log with the aid of automatic instruments. The British Meteorological Office is cooperating.

Pease and Marsh will also investigate the possibility of using the islands as an air-base for South Atlantic air service. They will also aid in moving the inhabitants from one island of the group, where the soil is exhausted, to a better one. During the two years of their study the scientists will have virtually no contact with the outside world.

Mapping Our Foundations

More than 100 scientists have worked for five years to complete a geological map of the United States, just published by the U. S. Geological Survey, which sums up a century of geological research in this country.

On a scale of one inch to forty miles, the map depicts by colors and patterns the distribution of the rock groups and formations that constitute the foundations of this country. It was compiled under the direction of Dr. George W. Stose.

Science Snap-shots

Hyperinsulinism

A disease that might be called the exact opposite of diabetes, since it is caused by the secretion of too much insulin by the pancreas instead of too little, has been described by Dr. Seale Harris, of Birmingham, Alabama, in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. The disease is called hyperinsulinism.

Excessive hunger is the chief symptom. If food is not taken promptly, the patient is attacked by weakness, nervousness, tremors and mental lapse. Dr. Harris reports severe cases in which convulsions and unconsciousness ensued. Diet control and surgery may be used to control the disease.

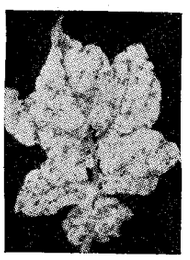
Debunking the Praying Mantis

The long, stick-like insects common in many parts of the country and usually called "praying mantis" should be renamed "preying mantis," according to Dr. Frank E. Lutz, curator of insect life at the American Museum of Natural History (New York).

The devout pose of the insect is a sham, says Dr. Lutz. It is merely waiting for another insect to come within reach, whereupon, with astonishing rapidity, the arms unfold and the unwary victim is snatched up and calmly devoured.

Studying Disease With Camera

Diseased areas of potato leaves are clearly shown in photographs taken with the aid of infra-red light, but do not appear at all when photographed on ordinary panchromatic plates, F. C. Bawden of the School of Agriculture at Cambridge, England, has reported to the British scientific magazine *Nature*. The infra-red photographs are now being used to further the study of "virus" diseases of potatoes.



Courtesy of *Nature*

Potato Leaf Virus

Photographed by infra-red light

The experimenter has found that in tobacco-plant diseases completely opposite results are obtained. Panchromatic photographs show the diseased areas on tobacco leaves; Infra-red plates do not.

Growth and the Seasons

Healthy children gain weight more slowly during April, May and June than at any other time, and gain it fastest in the fall and early winter. On the other hand, increases in height come fastest in the months when increase in weight is slow.

A study just completed by Dr. Clair E. Turner and members of the Public Health Research Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology revealed these facts. In the Southern Hemisphere the seasons of fast and slow growth are reversed.

Moundbuilders' Work

The mysterious earthworks at Newark, Ohio, which in prehistoric times covered an area of twelve miles with a pattern of circles, squares, octagons and long avenues, are to be preserved in a State park, *Science Service* reports.

The modern town of Newark has obscured part of the area, but two portions escaped, and these will be preserved. The mounds are believed by archeologists to have been the work of races which antedated the Indians.

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CHRYSLER

. . . the most talked about name in motoring

Photographed at the Chrysler Exhibit, A Century of Progress, Chicago

"Jim's new Chrysler looks like a million doesn't it . . . and it certainly is a dream to drive."

"Chrysler always seems to keep ahead in design . . . no wonder there's so much talk about what Chrysler does."

"Well, if you're interested in engineering, you can easily prove the case for Chrysler . . . it's way out in the lead."

Owners talk about Chrysler . . . and people who want to be owners talk about Chrysler.

It's just a case of facts. People admire Chrysler flair . . . Chrysler style . . . Chrysler's incomparable dash and go . . . Chrysler's speed and smoothness.

If you're inclined that way, you can find the reasons for these things in Chrysler's advanced engineering . . . in Chrysler's patented Floating Power engine mountings . . . Chrysler's valve seat inserts . . . Chrysler's X-type frames . . . and safety steel bodies . . . there are actually dozens of fascinating new engineering advancements in the 1933 Chryslers.

Or you can build your preference purely on the results . . . the simple truth that there's more pleasure in a Chrysler, more satisfaction in a Chrysler, more genuine, basic *value* in a Chrysler than you can find in any other car.

Chrysler prices were never so low as now. It's the time of times to buy one.

★ ★ ★

CHRYSLER SIX SEDAN $785 83 horsepower, 117-inch wheelbase, six body types, $745 to $945.

ROYAL EIGHT SEDAN $925 90 horsepower, 120-inch wheelbase, six body types, $895 to $1125.

IMPERIAL EIGHT SEDAN $1295 108 horsepower, 126-inch wheelbase, five body types, $1275 to $1495.

CUSTOM IMPERIAL SEDAN $2895 135 horsepower, 146-inch wheelbase, six body types, $2895 to $3595.

All prices f. o. b. factory, Detroit. (Special equipment extra).

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A World's First Ten on the Courts

No Super-Champions Stand Out Among the Leading Players Who Performed at Paris, at Wimbledon and in the National Singles at New York

By John R. Tunis

Wide World

Shields

Wide World

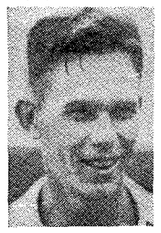
Cochet

Acme

Austin

© International

Satoh



Acme

Vines

Wide World

Perry

Acme

Crawford

Seven Topnotch Veterans of the 1933 Tennis Wars Who Rank in the World Ten

VERY well, then, if this list doesn't happen to meet your approval, there is nothing to prevent your choosing your own first ten players of tennis for 1933. If by any chance you were in Paris in May during the French championships and in July during the Davis Cup matches, if you happened to be in London during Wimbledon, or in New York when our own national singles was held, you will only be the more confused, as I am, when it comes to selecting the ten best players of the world this year. With some diffidence, forced upon me by watching too much tennis, my suggestion is:

1. Jack Crawford
2. Frederick J. Perry
3. Henri Cochet
4. Jiro Satoh
5. Ellsworth Vines
6. H. Wilfred Austin
7. Francis X. Shields
8. Lester R. Stoefen
9. Sidney B. Wood, Jr.
10. Gregory S. Mangin.

You may observe that some of these men have been beaten by players below them or defeated those above them. That is inevitable in any list of this sort, which has been composed by taking the record of the player both at home and abroad over the entire season—and what a season it was, eight months for some unfortunates. Thus Satoh beat Perry during the French championships, but it could hardly be argued that he was better than the man who won the Davis Cup for England and captured the American title from one of the strongest fields of the year. Wherever a player won in doubles and singles, this should, I believe, be considered.

1. **Crawford.** First because he is first. Because he did what has never been done before, win three of the four hardest tournaments of the year to win the Australian, French and English titles. Practically alone he carried Australia to the final round of the European Zone of the Davis Cup with the loss of only one match, that against Japan, when the issue had already been settled. His defeat by Perry at Forest Hills can not alter the fact that Crawford is the player of 1933.

2. **Perry.** By his victories over Vines and Allison in the Interzone Final and over Cochet and Merlin in the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup, he is easily second. He went through the Davis Cup, losing only one match, altho he did not face Crawford. He captured the American title, but his record was not helped by his setbacks at the hands of Satoh in Paris, Farquharson at Wimbledon, and Stefani in the Davis Cup, altho here also the contest had been already won and lost.

3. **Cochet.** Had a worse year than in 1932. Yet he was still good enough to defeat Austin, the man who the week before had defeated Allison and Vines. In the two tournaments in which he competed he reached the finals at Paris before falling to Crawford, and the semifinals at Wimbledon, beating three Americans, Jones, Burwell and Stoefen, en route.

4. **Satoh.** Satoh? Yes, why not? He defeated Perry and Austin; he also reached the semifinals in Paris and London, and was in the finals of the doubles at Wimbledon against Borotra and Brugnon, defeating among other teams, Hughes and Perry. No one defeated him in singles in less than five sets, and he beat many good players, Robbins of South Africa, Stefani of Italy and Von Cramm of Germany among others.

5. **Vines.** Wimbledon is the King of Tournaments, and this meeting saw Vines playing his best tennis of the year. His only good tennis except in Australia. At Wimbledon he defeated in succession three fine European stars: Prenn of Germany, Menzel of Czecho-Slovakia, and Cochet, before losing to Crawford in the one great match of the year. From then he fell away, both in the Davis Cup and in the United States he was distinctly bad, losing to Shields, at Newport, and Grant in the nationals in the fourth round.

6. **Austin.** Only competed in one major tournament in 1933: Wimbledon, where he lost to Satoh in the round of eight. This mediocre performance was only partially redeemed by his victories over Allison, Vines and Merlin in the Davis Cup later in the month. Did not play in the United States this summer.

7. **Shields.** Made up for a lamentable showing abroad early in the season by winning the late American tournaments, especially that at Newport, which had an excellent entry. Reached the semifinals of the nationals before falling to Crawford. Among his victims at Forest Hills were Nunoi, who had beaten Lott, and Mangin, who had subdued Satoh.

8. **Stoefen.** Defeated both Nunoi and Lee at Wimbledon from two sets down, before losing to Cochet. Reached the semifinals at Forest Hills, defeating Alonso and Lee in straight sets and Grant, the conqueror of Vines. Won the doubles with Lott. Or should one put it the other way?

9. **Wood.** Played no tennis in Europe, which was a break for the Europeans because he has victories over Vines, Stoefen and Sutter to his credit in this country. His contest against Crawford in the nationals, a much better Crawford than Perry beat three days later, was the match of the tournament.

10. **Mangin.** Had his best year for some time. Won several tournaments in this country, and reached the round of eight at Forest Hills with a victory over Satoh. He will beat any first-class player the least bit off form, and one or two who are on form.

The class of top-flight tennis is certainly lower this year than for a long while. There are no Tildens, no, nor any Lacostes or Borotras. The leading players are close to each other, and from one day to the next any one of the above-named might conceivably beat almost any of the two or three above him. Or be beaten by those below. There may be, there probably are, more first-class players in countries like Japan, Germany, Italy and elsewhere than ever before. But there are fewer great players. The day of the super-champion is gone, temporarily at least.

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From Quadrangle to Diamond

Some of the Boys Who Went From College Classrooms to the Major and Minor Baseball League Lots, and What Is Happening to Them

By John Kieran

HOWDY GROSKLOSS, baseball chattel of the Pittsburgh Pirates, has given up professional baseball. At the behest of the Pittsburgh club, he was playing for a minor-league team when he decided that it just wasn't worth while. Howdy is not long out of Amherst College and is still studying medicine at the Yale Medical School. He was a four-letter athlete at Amherst and a three-letter scholar (Phi Beta Kappa) as well. At the end of his college career he was offered a chance to sign up for big-league baseball with the Pirates. It looked good to him.

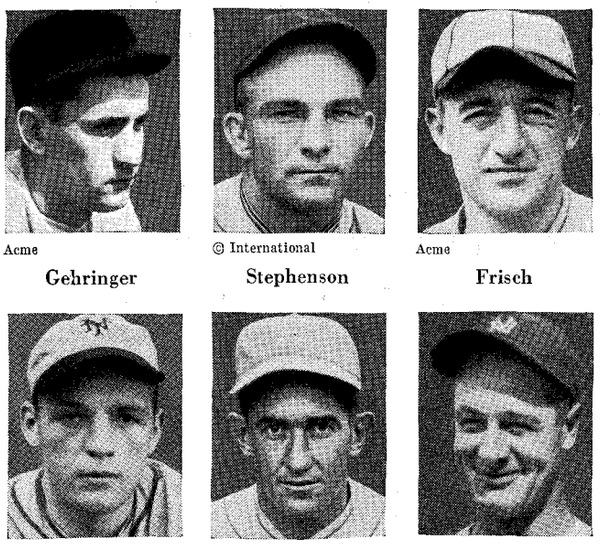
Why not? It would be an easy way of financing his medical education. It would take him a little longer to complete his course that way, what with reporting for spring practise and playing all summer. But he could get in a full swing at the fall and winter terms in medical school, and a baseball player has plenty of time to study if his tastes run that way. So Howdy went up to the Pirates. He was a sensation for a brief while, playing a sparkling game at second base. Now Howdy has stepped off the diamond, and he says it's forever.

Major League or Nothing

Why? Because Howdy Groskloss is a smart chap. If he could have stayed up there as a big-league star, it would have been well worth his while. He could have worn the big-league spangles at a fine salary for a youngster not long out of college and, when he was ready, he could have stepped off the diamond and stepped out as a practising physician with a nice bank account to help him out until the patients began to come in. But "tin-canning" around a minor-league circuit at a smaller salary is something else. Howdy's time was worth more to himself than it was to his baseball employers. He said farewell. Smart chap.

For the college player who goes from the campus to the big league and makes good, there is no problem. He is in luck, financially speaking. These are the chaps like Eddie Collins and Lou Gehrig of Columbia, George Sisler of Michigan, and Frank Frisch of Fordham. Hal Schumacher of the Giants (and St. Lawrence University from which he recently received his bachelor's degree), appears to be headed for a profitable career.

But what of the many who waste college training and years of study sitting on a major-league bench or, worse still, "tin-canning" around some minor-league circuit? They have a distinct problem and the pity is that so few of them face it and make the right decision. If a college man can't make good in the majors, the thing for him to do is to get out quickly and leave professional baseball to those who play it a little better than he does. As a business man he may make much less money for a time, but at the age of thirty-five he should have something more than an "unconditional release" and his future all behind him.



Acme Gehringer | © International Stephenson | Acme Frisch

Acme Schumacher | © International Cochrane | Gehrig

Six Collegiate Big Leaguers Who Clicked

It's too much like prying into personal affairs to mention individual players who would have been better off if they hadn't been so adept with a glove or a bat in their college days, but there are dozens on the big-league benches and hundreds in the minor leagues. They are not regulars. They can't hope to command big salaries. They spend all that they earn now. And in a few years they will be out looking for some sort of commercial job to keep themselves and their families from the clutches of poverty. Some realize that and make preparations. But not many see it. At thirty or thirty-five, they begin over again looking for jobs in competition with youngsters just out of college. In short, they have given away ten or fifteen years and have little to show for it except, perhaps, a growing family that is a treasured possession and, at the same time, a heavy handicap in the game they are then forced to play.

It is safe to make two exceptions to the general rule that college players should make good in a hurry or get out in a hurry. One exception is in the case of the college man who is using baseball as a means of financing a professional education in law, medicine or some other line. There is Dr. Eddie Farrell of the Yankees. Never a star in the big leagues, except for one brief flare with the Giants, Eddie, nevertheless, had drawn fairly good salaries as a utility infielder for the Braves, the Cubs and the Yankees, and in the meanwhile he completed the dental course he began when he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He now practises dentistry during the winter and also is taking special courses in his chosen field. Here is a college product who has put his baseball skill to good use.

Al Le Fevre, who played at Fordham with Frank Frisch, went to the Giants for a trial. He soon saw — and Manager John J. McGraw saw—that he wasn't going to be another Frisch in the big leagues. He soon gave up professional baseball. But in his brief whirl at the professional game he had earned enough money to support him for some time as a law student. He is now a successful young lawyer in a New York office. Happily, there are others like Doc Farrell and Barrister Le Fevre. Baseball has been a real help to them.

The second class for whom exception must be made is that made up of "college men" who went to college (often on subsidies) for the purpose of playing on the baseball or football teams. That they had to attend college to play on those teams was incidental to them.

Living in a Big Way

There is still another pitfall in the way of the college man who takes up professional baseball. Say that the college man makes good with a major-league team. He draws a major-league salary, but usually he lives in major-league style. He has a sporty car. He becomes accustomed to riding on extra-fare trains, stopping at the best hotels and eating expensive dishes. His money comes easily and there is the old saying, "Easy come, easy go." He may play the races lightly or he may play the market heavily. The "hay-shakers" and "plow-jockeys," the sand-lotters and the hill-billies who come to the major leagues without any college indorsement are, as a rule, much more careful with their money than the college crop. It too often happens that even the college product who has served long and well as a big-league player goes out of the game with scant accumulated wealth, real or personal, to show for the work of the best years of his life. Still, this may not be fair to baseball. Such a man might well make the same mistake in any other career.

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What Every Young Deer Hunter Should Know

The season for deer is open in some States and Provinces of this country and Canada; is approaching in others. To the experienced sportsman the characteristics of the different varieties—such as the whitetail of the East and the blacktail of the West—and the methods of tracking them down are an old story. But the novice has yet to acquire the technique of the chase—a chase that is governed by many rules.

Since deer are hunted in nearly every section, it follows naturally that these rules vary considerably. In northern Ontario, for example, the gunner does not proceed just as he does in the forests of the West.

Deer vary as much as the rules. Whitetail and blacktail have more traits in common than might be expected. "The Western animal is not so smart," says Hamilton M. Laing, writing on "What Counts in Deer Hunting?" in *Field and Stream*, "but this is probably because of his lack of 'education.'" To Mr. Laing, the whitetailed deer is "the brainiest of all our North American game." Beside him the mule deer is "rather witless." The whitetail may be using his hind hoof to scratch his ear when he sees you, but when he does he will be off in less time than it takes to get the hoof down.

Hunting against the wind is best when you can. But sometimes you can't. "In rough topography the air-currents swirl around in a most fickle manner. . . . An up-wind course is first choice, cross-wind the second, and down-wind only when you must."

Speed is another important factor. To it one should not sacrifice thoroughness. "Go slow. Mooch around," an adviser once told Mr. Laing. Especially, the writer adds, in the morning and evening, when the deer are on the move and can be more easily spotted. At midday, too, it is better to "mooch around." "On hearing you pussy-footing, your buck may rise from his bed and stand that necessary fatal moment before he makes up his mind." In a word, the stalker must depend on his eyes, must "explore every bit of the cover ahead and to right and left."

Don't step up on logs with the idea of getting a vantage point. It may help one to see a deer. But it also helps the deer to see you. It's better not to smoke, even to keep posted on the wind. Deer's noses are keen.

Your equipment should not be noisy. Move with the silence of a shadow—or as much of the silence of a shadow as you can manage. Mr. Laing has the sling on his rifle mounted with thongs, "so there can never be a rattle, squeak or jingle." He carries "spare shells wrapped so that they can not even tinkle; the lunch is wrapped so that it can not even whisper."

To this same end of noiselessness, travel on your toes. Choose your footing first, and go ahead with eyes level.

What color should your outfit be? Some recommend a crimson shirt—as insurance against being potted through another hunter's error. This, however, may hamper you in dodging the deer's eyes. But the question of color seems to be an open one. An old-timer in southern British Columbia once told Mr. Laing that he wore a red coat "not only to keep his skin whole, but because a deer was apt to stand and look at him."

Rules in many of these matters vary somewhat with the locality, of course. The young hunter must practise them until following them becomes instinctive. How many times, says Mr. Laing, "I have topped a rise or knoll too quickly and heard a deer break away below! Who has not at least once mounted a teetering log for the vantage point—and then tried to shoot from it? Or stopped on wobbly footing to reconnoiter? Or got caught in some jack-pot, from which position shooting was impossible? Or sat down to luncheon with the rifle carefully out of the way—and suddenly needed it? Avoiding such things is a matter of experience."

It is better he concludes, to know your game than your gun. That is, he explains, "a good hunter beats a good shot all to nothing. The caliber of rifle counts very little—there are any number of good deer guns available. The ability to shoot counts a great deal more. I hold that any rifle is a deer weapon which is powerful enough to drive either a lead or expanding bullet through the quarry sidewise."

Prosperity and Endurance

Prosperity came back to a depression-weary world the other day when Miss Sunny Lowry swam the English Channel. Or so it seems to the New York *Times*. "For," continues this journal, "if there is any one single trait by which the pre-1929 bull-market era will stand out in history, it is the endless procession of women crawling in the Australian manner from Griz Nez to the cliffs of Dover."

These strenuous ladies, whose high priestess was Gertrude Ederle, were early figures in the craze for endurance contests of the "gorgeous, goofy era," as it has been called—marathon dances, flagpole sitting, cross-continent foot-races.

"They were described as endurance tests," *The Times* acidly observes, "because of the infinite boredom and the mild nausea which a world of spectators was called upon to endure."

All of which serves to remind us that another sign of the depression's end has appeared, the walkathon—in which you simply walk until you drop.

Supervised Playgrounds

The influence of the supervised playground on American children is illustrated vividly by statistics of the summer attendance at 474 such recreation centers in New York. Registration for forty-two days of activity approximated 12,000,000 boys and girls, the New York *Sun* reports. The daily attendance was about 285,000. Teachers serving the grounds were 1,750, including 375 men and women of experience, who were given work as part of the State relief program.

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In a Line or Two

ADD similes: As minimum as a minimum wage.—*Macon Telegraph.*

It looks as tho Prohibition will soon be the forgotten ban.—*Boston Transcript.*

Disarmament means burying the hatchet and picking up an ax.—*Florida Times-Union.*

The new deal appears to be pretty sound timber.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

To the man who can't see his way clear to acceptance, the blanket code looks like a crazy quilt.—*Wichita Eagle.*

The white ant, we are told, lays eighty-four thousand eggs a day. Fortunately white ants don't cackle.—*Punch (London).*

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LEFT BEHIND

—Hanny in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*

"There is only one task more difficult than the writing of a novel," says an essayist. Can that be reading it?—*Punch (London).*

Patent medicine ads are so attractive that it makes a man who has his health feel like he is missing something.—*South China Morning Post (Hongkong).*

We're still topsy-turvy. A few years ago the job of Secretary of Agriculture was to assist nature. Now it seems his business is to thwart her.—*Toledo Blade.*

The estate of the late President of Peru totaled only $30, which leads us to believe that he must have been sold the same kind of bonds that we were.—*Judge.*

We feel better already. A New York paper reports that large-size diamonds are more in demand to-day than at any time in the last four years.—*Helena Independent.*

An American movie actress told a reporter that she could not say for sure whether she was happily married. That sort of thing is left, of course, to one's publicity-agent to decide.—*Punch (London).*

People's minds are changed through their pockets.—*Toledo Blade.*

Let us hope that full soon there will be nothing blue but the eagle.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

It is just as foolish to be bearish to-day as it was foolish to be bullish in 1929.—Roger W. Babson. But not nearly so exciting.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Of course, the New York man who thought Hoover was still President isn't a postmaster.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

"People with black eyes are overimpetuous," remarks a scientist. Or, at any rate, probably have been.—*The Humorist (London).*

In America farmers are paying their bills with potatoes. We pay ours in Hongkong with great reluctance.—*South China Morning Post (Hongkong).*

A famous English explorer has left for Africa to find a race of giants. All we have to do is go into a movie and they all sit down in front of us.—*Judge.*

"Hotels are being made more homelike," says a tourist agency. That would be fine if they did not make them like modern homes.—*Helena Independent.*

George Jean Nathan points out that many of our Vice-Presidents were distinguished men. But they must have done it on their own time.—*Detroit News.*

Lloyd George thinks the nations have been keeping too much to themselves. Well, that's what the United States thinks about France anyhow.—*Florida Times-Union.*

A survey shows education by films is making less progress than was hoped. It will be like this, we fear, until some one calls them "thinkies."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

A North London parrot can imitate a dog fight and a jazz band. So realistic are the bird's renderings that it is impossible to tell which is which.—*The Humorist (London).*

This constant repetition of apprehension the Filipinos still lack the capacity to govern themselves stirs our belief that the rubber and mineral possibilities of the islands are far from exhausted.—*New Orleans States.*

Prisoners in Barcelona jail threaten to revolt unless they are given a daily bath, wireless in each cell, and more expensive meals. There is also some talk of the men demanding week-ends free.—*The Humorist (London).*

Oklahoma City man is suing a store for $50,000 damages because a shaving brush he bought there caused his nose to swell to twice its normal size. This'll probably mortify Jimmy Durante.—*Border Cities Star (Windsor).*

It's safer and *more economical* to put dollar bills under rugs than to buy a "*cheap*" rug cushion!

When "bargain pads" mat down and form lumps—feet scuff against the lumps—and rugs wear out SOONER.

So it's better to put the dollar bills under the rug in the first place, or else, *insist* on the cushion-of-no-regrets—Ozite. This famous cushion will give even your old rugs a glorious softness—will make them wear twice as long.

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Some stores may offer you imitations. But don't be talked out of Ozite's 3 exclusive features (protected by patents) that imitators can only envy: 1. *"Ozonizing"* which removes the musty odor that makes bargain pads so objectionable on damp days. 2. *Mothproofing* that *kills* moth larvae. 3. *Spring-felted* construction that has special adhesive center for greater strength and durability. Tell the salesman you won't accept imitations. Get *genuine* Ozite with its GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Warden Lawes Opposes the "Cat"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the issue of your publication dated August 26, I am quoted as suggesting the use of the "cat" in the punishment of criminals.

Apparently, I have been misquoted, for I do not favor the whipping post as a possible curb to crime. Such a brutalizing and cruel method of torture as the lash has no place in a sane, rational approach to the problems raised by criminal conduct. For hundreds of years, that and other barbarous "cures" were given a thorough trial and found to be ineffective.

In my opinion, no solution will be successful which does not include, first, equitable enforcement of the laws; and second, really comprehensive measures for the PREVENTION of crime. The mere passage of mandatory laws which are not sufficiently flexible to take account of the complex factors that constitute individual responsibility will accomplish little toward the diminution of lawbreaking.

Ossining, N. Y. LEWIS E. LAWES.

Opposes Bridge Tax

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Re: Bridge Tax—September 2 edition. Why should a game of bridge be taxed any more than marbles, roller skating, flinch, rook, poker, cribbage, swimming, golf, football, or any amusement? Many bridge players *are* taxpayers.

Harlan, Ky. M. A. GREEN.

Is He Mentally Defective?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I notice an article quoting Prof. Raymond Moley, stating that all criminals are either deficient mentally or are people without conscience. We are all prone to quote personal experiences in dealing with a general situation. My own case is parallel to thousands of others. A middle-aged mechanic, skilled in the manufacture and use of mining and canning machinery, I have been without work for over a year, and unable to find it. My life-savings swept away by two bank failures, my home foreclosed by a loan company, I found myself without money, food, or shelter. I applied to the County Welfare Department, and was given an order for food on the County store. This food was supposed to last for seven days for two people. It could have been purchased at retail for $1.90. No other help was given—nothing for rent, clothing, or to pay the exactions of the public service companies.

I then went to one of the chain grocery stores, filled a box with plenty of food to last four weeks, went to the cashier's desk, slugged him with a blackjack, robbed the till of $200, and got away with it. My first and I hope my last offense. Am I a criminal, deficient in mentality? Any one who says so is both a fool and a liar.

All my life I have lived amongst criminals. I have been robbed by public service corporations, I have been cheated and lied to by bankers, I have been swindled by real estate promoters, I have been robbed of my patents by business men. I have been misled and lied to by the purveyors of information, the newspapers and magazines, bribed by special interests to give false information, and to create false beliefs.

I am a member of a nation based not on the public good but on individualism, a nation which tried to start the estate and slave system, and the last to abolish legal slavery. And this idealogy still persists. A nation in which there is no limit to the private ownership of its wealth and its land, a nation with its prisons full of young men there for crimes against property.

C. E. SHOLES.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Education's Cost

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—A DIGEST reader laments our spending millions of dollars on our high-school pupils, asserting that "most of their subject-matter is only preparatory work for a college course and only about 10 per cent. get to college." And then he pleads: "Why not more vocational training and less literary work?" Our sudden mania for economy blinds us from the fact that the millions spent on our high-school pupils are, after all, spent in an honest effort to create and build, even tho some of the money may go astray. Would it not be more seemly to lament our spending 20 billions of dollars in the World War to demoralize and destroy? All of that goes astray.

PAUL M. EBERHARDT.

Cleveland, O.

A Good Word for Russia

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I can not help but take exception to a letter written you by Dr. H. Drucker, San Benito, Texas, in the September 2 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, on "One-Way Fare to Russia." Why is it that opposition to recognition of Russia is usually advanced by those persons who have never had any direct business relations with that country nor have they visited it personally?

LOUIS M. DRAPER.

Baltimore, Md.

Too Much Science?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In "News From the National Capital," "Diogenes" stresses the paramount importance of scientific research. Would it not be well for him to do a little more thinking himself? Modern science has already far outdistanced human economy, and it would be just as well for it to mark time. What *is* of paramount importance is the fact that at the present moment there are millions of able and willing people walking the streets looking for work. This *must* stop. Scientific research can come into its own again in its proper time.

MAURICE TALBOT.

Hollywood, Calif.

Praising the Poll

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—THE DIGEST has rendered a national service of the first magnitude in its Prohibition polls. Your subsequent allusions to them have served to remind us of the necessity for corrective action and certainly have conditioned all thinking people for the inevitable repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. You may be justifiably proud of a job well done. When situations arise of national moment, an unbiased sampling of the nation's attitude on the principles involved will always be in order and of service.

Berkeley, Calif. C. A. TURNER.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The polls conducted by THE DIGEST revealed the true sentiments of the nation and to them more than any other reason can we give thanks for the now fast fading "noble experiment" as State after State votes overwhelmingly for repeal. The "drys" should now return to their long-neglected campaign of temperance education which has been set back fifty years with the advent of Prohibition. Much good can be accomplished by them in the next few years, if they can display the same zeal in advocating temperance as they have shown in the past years in attempting to uphold the ghastly failure known as the Eighteenth Amendment.

Los Angeles, Calif. GEORGE C. STEELE, JR.

Loopholes of the NRA

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am wondering what chance an ordinary reader of your magazine has of breaking into print.

Having followed with profound interest the arrangement as set forth by the NRA, I am bothered as to whether or not the so-called employer will play square with the small insignificant employee. If the scheme works as intended, well and good. But I am worried as to the possible loopholes available. Then again rumors have been flying of certain employers who intend to cut down on the number of working hours—and also the pay. What right would an employer of this type have in displaying the seal?

M. M. OSBORN.

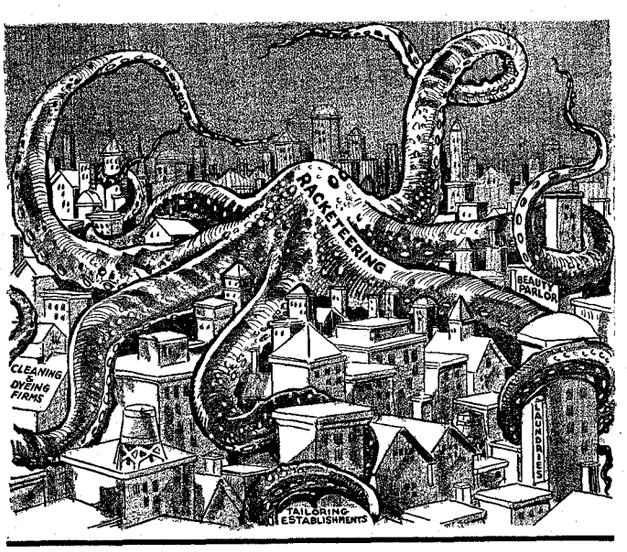
Watertown, N. Y.

"Put Them to Work!"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—After having had considerable experience in Community Chest work I am of the opinion that no order should be given an applicant for help unless an equivalent in work is given in return. Squads of men who receive help should be selected to see that no stagnant water is permitted anywhere and that exposed garbage and filth are chemically treated—these being important steps in preventing mosquitoes and flies from breeding. In the autumn these men could profitably burn all dead vegetation and rubbish, as many garden insects hibernate in weedy tangles. And with the advent of cold weather, a campaign against rats would be in order.

H. B. MCCONNELL.

Cadiz, Ohio.



HELP!

—Jerry Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*

Design for Safety

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Some of the campaigns and drives made among motorists for safety on streets and highways might well be directed to automobile engineers, designers and builders, inasmuch as the low seat in the present-day car prevents the driver of seeing the road IMMEDIATELY in front of his car. When driving around curves in the road this handicap is particularly hazardous, inasmuch as the driver can not see whether or not his front wheel is on the roadbed or run off onto the shoulder and beyond a point of safety where he will be precipitated into the ditch or, on mountain roads, into a canyon!

JERE HEILMAN.

Burlingame, Calif.

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Immortality Department

We celebrated, on August 5, the remarkable case of Mr. Hank Shafer of Eldorado, Iowa, who, at eighty-two, has "survived sixteen assorted 'slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,' any one of which was lethal enough for all practical purposes." And we suggested that to him should go the palm for durability.

Two counter-claims have now been filed with us on behalf of men whose records, we are assured, cause Mr. Shafer's experiences to pale into insignificance. One of these is H. F. Bulger of Redondo Beach, California, who writes movingly of nineteen occasions on which he has come close to annihilation. The other claim comes from Capt. John Jacobson, a contractor of Galveston, Texas, writing in behalf of a friend, unfortunately unnamed, whose record includes seventeen narrow escapes.

It is necessary, in the interests of space, to compress these accounts somewhat violently—and we leave it to our readers to judge for themselves where the prize should go.

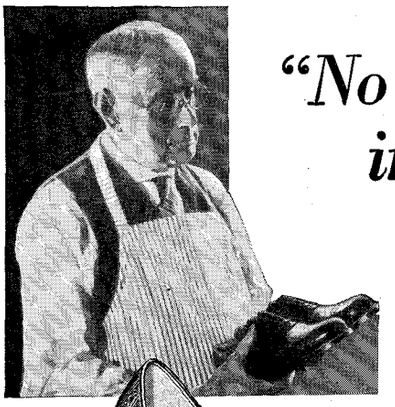
Mr. Bulger informs us that he has survived various trips to the operating-table, fallen down an elevator shaft, been knocked from the track by a freight-train, fallen from the platform of a speeding passenger-train, been struck by lightning, been thrown twenty feet from a wrecked automobile, been through two earthquakes, been attacked by a mad bull, and fallen several hundred feet from a precipice. He has also had close shaves with freezing, asphyxiation, and a wild bullet.

Captain Jacobson's friend has been saved from drowning three times. One escape was complicated by sharks. In another case he was unconscious when he went into the water and had a skull fracture, a broken arm, three broken ribs, and a spine injury. In four encounters with heavy timbers and machinery he has incurred numerous cuts and fractures and has escaped being cut in two and crushed to death. He was bitten by a mad dog on shipboard, far from any medication save castor-oil. Twice he was overcome by gas fumes while saving lives on an oil barge. He has lived through two hurricanes, and escaped execution by a firing squad on a false charge of theft. The rest of his record includes two very serious illnesses, an automobile wreck and three highwaymen. In addition to his own narrow escapes, this man, Captain Jacobson writes, has saved five lives.

Foot Mail Above Air Mail

Chinese mail carriers maintain a mail service from Tatsienlu to Iitang and Batang, something like 200 miles, in China, near the eastern borders of Tibet. This region, according to *The Columbus Dispatch*, "seems to be a sort of understudy of nature for the stupendous Himalayan uplift farther west, which reaches its acme in Mt. Everest, the highest peak on the earth's surface.

"These Chinese mailmen reach an altitude of 9,000 feet soon after starting from Tatsienlu, and are never below that altitude until they approach their destination."



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An "Anecdote" Was an Unpublished Tale

Even among the ancient Greeks there were two kinds of stories—those given out publicly and those known only privately. The latter kind was called *anekdotos* literally meaning "not published." The word was formed by combining *a, an,* "not", and *ekdotos,* "given out." From this source comes our English *anecdote* which originally retained the Greek meaning "unpublished narrative." But tales of interesting things or people are so much sought after that now they are frequently given out for publication and the word *anecdote* has lost its original meaning.

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On the Screen

The cinema, which never can be properly depended upon, sometimes astonishes everybody by turning out to be a coldly aristocratic dramatic form. Ordinarily regarded as an expression of the democratic theater which reveals, in a Fascist-like way, how bad democracy can be for the drama, it frequently turns and rends its critics with a complete display of how unnecessary this crude, cheap and generally embarrassing idea of art prepared for the less exacting populace can be. That is when, to point the snobbish attitude, it proceeds to present an "M," a "Maedchen in Uniform" or a Cavalcade, which can reveal the possible artistry and austerity of a screen drama which forgets for the moment that the screen according to Hollywood standards, must strive desperately and patronizingly to supply conventional proletarian circuses.

Courtesy of the Columbia Pictures

May Robson

Then, just as innumerable observers are beginning to feel that the films are a sort of crushing reply to hopeful ideas about popular art, a photoplay like **Lady for a Day** will come along. Here is "cheap, popular drama"—as a scornful esthete would put it—which is utterly shameless in its appeal to the emotions. A mathematically thought-out amalgamation of the smile and the tear, it tells about a poor, gin-sodden old derelict, who persuaded a crowd of sympathetic gangsters to help her pretend to be a great lady during the few days that her daughter, vacationing from a Spanish convent, was in New York. Completely unembarrassed in its assault on the primary emotions, it is, nevertheless, so heartily and completely done that, beautifully acted by the veteran May Robson, it becomes one of the genuinely charming films of the year. But it isn't aristocratic art.

Pent House—A rather too long but entirely vigorous and lively conventional murder melodrama, well acted by a cast headed by Warner Baxter and brightened considerably by Myrna Loy's beauty and humor.

The Man Who Dared—A sympathetic and slightly ecstatic pictorial biography of Mayor Cermak of Chicago—ponderously but quite touchingly directed and acted.

Bureau of Missing Persons—A famous section of the New York police department, applauded with some amusing detail, but not enough convincing drama.

I Have Lived—A very bad melodrama about one of those sinful heroines who turn out to be infinitely noble at heart.

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About Books and Their Authors

By Harold deWolf Fuller

In 1921, a League of Nations Report charged that armament firms had fomented war scares; had attempted to bribe government officials; had spread false reports concerning military and naval programs of foreign countries in order to stimulate armament expenditure; had sought to influence public opinion through control of the press. This accusation attracted little attention at the time; it is revived now by that thoroughgoing pacifist, Beverley Nichols, in his book **Cry Havoc** (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50).

In preparing this volume, Mr. Nichols made a study of armament firms himself. He finds that they have only one purpose—to make money. They sell their death-dealing weapons as eagerly to foreign countries as to their own. English concerns furnished Turkey with weapons which mowed down the youth of Australia, New Zealand, and Britain during the Dardanelles campaign.

In all the talk nowadays about "the next war," Mr. Nichols would substitute for "war" the term "mass murder of civilians."

* * *

Wonder Hero, by J. B. Priestley (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50)—an uneven story by the promising author of "Angel Pavement," featuring the "stunts" of London journalists to build up circulation and advertising, with several well-drawn characters, including the synthetic hero and heroine, the two latter merging subsequently into a somber picture of impoverished industry on the northeast coast. Is this satire, or fooling, with a sob in it?

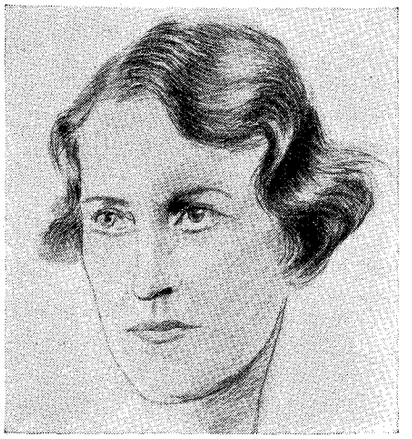
* * *

The Great Tradition, by Granville Hicks (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50)—a careful study with a definite thesis; namely, that "the central fact in American life is the class struggle." From this point of view, Professor Hicks interprets American literature since the Civil War, in a book that is at least an admirable summary.

* * *

Mandoa, Mandoa! By Winifred Holtby (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50). Would that Gilbert and Sullivan had lived to convert the material of this extraordinary book into an opera! It needs to survive for the delectation of future generations. It is all very amusing, and yet there is just enough more to give one pause anent the comparative values of contrasting civilizations. Mandoa, a region in Africa, had been left to itself from the sixteenth century until a few years ago, when an American movie company, on location, caused its undoing by leaving behind outworn films and the lingo of the cuties of Hollywood. The morality of Mandoa (acquiescing in child marriage and slavery) is all right, contemplated the Lord High Chamberlain. All we lack are ice-cream soda fountains, dance halls, and private baths.

Is it any wonder that Sir Joseph Prince, of Prince's Tours, London, discovered in Mandoa an ideal outlet for the jaded tastes of Western civilization? In the reaction to this popularized primitive community, the reader will seem to recognize prototypes of the characters Miss Holtby so admirably draws—the women who rush into the presence of blacks for the thrill of masculinity; the leading lights of a humanitarian society desirous of making blacks into whites; and the cynics of Socialist tendencies who can find perfect parallels for savage brutality in the capitalistic system of civilized society. A highly diverting book.



Courtesy of Macmillan Company

Winifred Holtby

* * *

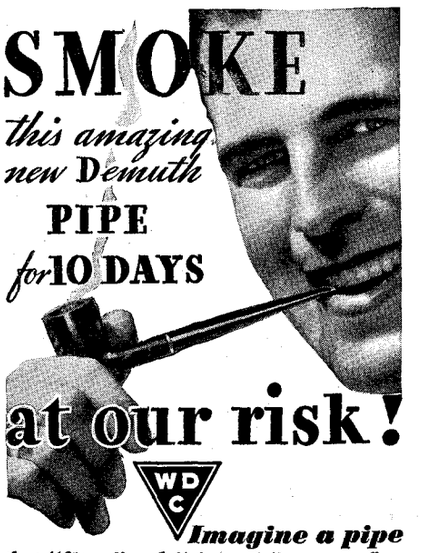
A Short History of the World's Shipping Industry, by C. Ernest Fayle (New York: The Dial Press; $3.50), answers a lack long felt—the account in one volume of shipping as a business, how merchant ships have been owned and operated, their relation to governments, and their development of populations and natural resources.

* * *

The Psalms of Krishna. By Richard Carlyle (Los Angeles: The Phoenix Press). This small portion of the renowned ancient Hindu epic, the "Mahabharata," meaning the Great War, a work which is still sacredly pondered the length and breath of Hindustan, is here subjected to a new interpretation, done into impressive English verse.

* * *

Sidney and Beatrice Webb. By Mary Agnes Hamilton (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; $3.50). When Ramsay Macdonald appointed Sidney Webb to the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Webb was elevated to the peerage as Baron Passfield, Mrs. Webb refused the honor for herself. In defiance of custom, her invitations read, "To meet the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mrs. Webb." Theirs has been a delightful partnership. For forty years they have been exemplars of intellectual Socialists in England. How these two—he of somewhat obscure English origin, small and retiring; she of-well-to-do parents, vivacious and dominant—have carried on their work of research and publication, makes excellent reading.



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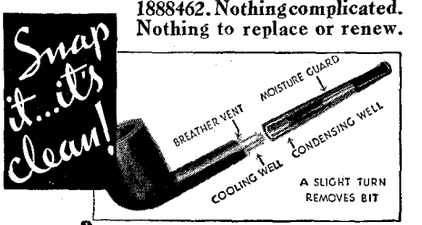

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The Plight of Our School System

States Are Looking to Federal Aid in a Desperate Effort to Maintain Some of the Educational Gains Made During the Last Fifteen Years

By Wayne W. Parrish

This is the first of two articles dealing with the educational situation in America.

AMERICA'S little red schoolhouse is facing its worst crisis this autumn. Twenty-six million children of public-school age are ready to trundle off to school with their text-books, but tens of thousands of these, according to the present outlook, will be completely denied educational opportunity, and hundreds of thousands of other children will have their school terms sharply curtailed. The real crisis in education, arriving late because school support is derived from taxation, is being felt this autumn.

Desperate efforts to save the school system from disintegration are being made over wide fronts as many States are witnessing the wiping out of gains made slowly over a period of ten to fifteen years. Federal aid in various forms will be forthcoming for the first time this fall. New channels of taxation are being rushed into use in the midst of a general overhauling of school financing programs, but these reforms and emergency measures will naturally be slow in taking effect. The plight of teachers, with more than 80,000 unemployed and hundreds of thousands more receiving a few hundred dollars for their annual "salaries"—if they are paid at all—is serious.

Some Standards Maintained

Altho the opening of schools this month, heretofore a happy and picturesque segment of the American democracy, is far from bright, reports do show that a number of States have succeeded in maintaining full terms, reasonable salaries for teachers, and high standards of instruction. These few States are mainly in the Northeast. The "worst hit" States are generally in the South and Middle West.

Among institutions of higher learning, State universities and colleges have suffered heavy blows, while only a few leading institutions, such as Princeton and Columbia Universities, have been able to refrain from slashing salaries of their teaching staffs. In many institutions the financial situation is acute, threatening the dissolution of decades of educational progress.

Reports gathered from all sections of the country from government, educational and private sources, with the assistance of Dr. John K. Norton, of Teachers College, Columbia University, disclose that rural schools—the bulwark of the American public-school system—will be the hardest hit during the coming year. Twenty-five per cent. of the nation's children will attend schools where the length of the term is less than half of what it should be, Dr. Norton estimates, while construction of new school buildings and repairs of existing ones are at a standstill everywhere. The one bright sign on the horizon has been the announcement by Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins that Federal relief funds will be used to pay unemployed teachers in rural areas that are unable to keep their schools open without this assistance.

That the situation is not imaginary may be seen from the fact that 2,269 schools in eleven States were closed before February 28, 1933, thus denying educational opportunity to 145,700 children. Thousands of other schools were forced to close early in the spring with little prospect of reopening this fall. By March 30 of this year schools in fifty out of a total of sixty-seven counties in Alabama were closed, affecting 81 per cent. of all children in the rural white schools. These and other data were gathered by Dr. William G. Carr, research director of the National Education Association for the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education.

School-building construction has been largely suspended, resulting in the attendance of approximately 250,000 children on a part-time basis. Approximately 150,000 children are housed in temporary or portable shacks. Probably not one city in twenty has any classrooms under construction this year, and there has been a delay in the construction of approximately 4,000 needed rural school buildings.

Salaries of teachers have been reduced in 80 to 90 per cent. of all city school systems, and virtually in all rural schools. Heavy salary reductions will take place this autumn. It is estimated that more than 100,000 teachers during the past year received a wage which averaged less than $10 per week for school terms of five and six months, while an estimated 200,000 teachers received wages below the NRA minimum.

Before the depression, the average school term was 173 days. Cities commonly maintained from 180 to 200 days of school. Rural areas generally kept schools open from 160 to 180 days. The depression has seriously reduced the length of term in all types of schools. Arkansas, Alabama, Idaho, the Dakotas, and other Mid-Western and Southern States contain literally thousands of districts which maintained less than 120 days of school during the last year. Even before the depression, the United States maintained the shortest school term of any important Western nation.

Fully half the schools of the nation have eliminated one or more educational service of the kind that was the boast of modern American education. Those which suffered most were night schools, Americanization classes, kindergartens, schools for handicapped children, health activities, music, art, home economics, manual training and physical education. The sale of text-books has dropped over 30 per cent. since 1930, indicating that worn-out books are not being replaced and new text-books are not being purchased. Approximately 17,000 rural schools are operating with an abnormal lack of instruction equipment.

Will Check NRA Program

The national recovery program, Dr. Norton points out, aims at jobs for the unemployed, more purchasing power, building-construction, and has outlawed child labor.

"But if existing conditions continue, the whole effect of the operation of our public-school system during 1933-34 will be to check the recovery program at its most vital points," he warns.

He estimates that 10,000 children have been eliminated from employment by the child-labor code in a single industry, but they will either be unable to attend school at all, or will attend only partial terms because of conditions in the schools in the areas in which they were formerly employed as workers.

Educators, aroused at the severe crippling of the nation's school plant, are urging tax commissions to study and reorganize the taxation systems to conform to adequate standards. As Dr. Frederick Houk Law, New York State director of the N. E. A., has pointed out, there is no lack of money; "there is the burden of antiquated tax systems and duplication of authority."

"Something is happening to American education," he said, "when conditions in this country are such that three-quarters of a million children in various States are shut out of schools, and all schools in all States threatened. It is time to speak strongly."

FIGURES TELL THE STORY

Years ending June 30	*Total enrolment*	*High school enrolment*	*Number of teachers, principals and supervisors*	*Total expenditures*	*Expenditures for capital outlays*	*Cost per child enrolled*
1926	24,741,468	3,757,466	831,078	$2,026,308,190	$411,037,774	$81.90
1927	24,960,582	3,834,372	842,654	2,105,322,414	397,016,965	84.35
1928	25,179,696	3,911,279	854,230	2,184,336,638	382,996,156	86.75
1929	25,428,856	4,155,350	867,297	2,250,563,511	376,937,062	88.50
1930	25,678,015	4,399,422	880,365	2,316,790,384	370,877,969	90.22
1931	26,011,586	4,638,000	892,466	2,316,613,525	320,240,159	89.06
1932	25,966,000	4,877,000	897,018	2,188,273,000	237,120,080	84.27
1933	25,921,000	5,116,000	882,018	1,961,900,000	154,000,000	75.69

As the number of pupils and teachers increases, expenditures have decreased. Capital outlays represent construction of new buildings and upkeep. Figures for 1933-34, according to reports, will show sharp decreases in expenditures.

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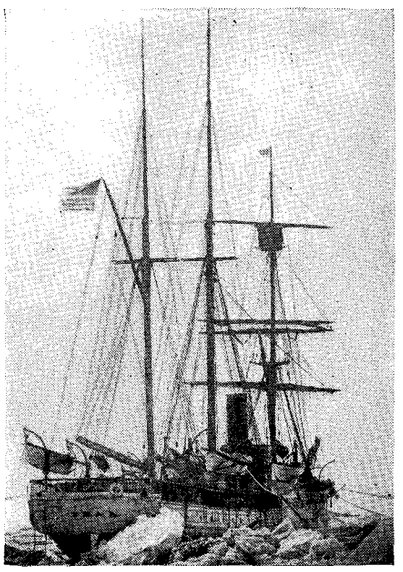
So You're Going Exploring!

Admiral Richard E. Byrd is getting away for another two years at the South Pole. Lincoln Ellsworth and Sir Hubert Wilkins are bound for the same regions. The American Museum of Natural History has Barnum Brown in the Big Horn Basin looking for dinosaur remains, Margaret Mead in the South Seas after birds, Dr. C. G. Simpson in Patagonia for fossil snakes. F. Trubee Davison, president of the museum, recently had a close shave with a charging African elephant, while collecting specimens for Akeley African Hall.

How does the average man or woman, tired of prosaic surroundings, win a share in one of these glamourous adventures?



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AND NOW, ANTARCTICA

The Bear, *Byrd's South Pole ship, hemmed in by ice during an Arctic voyage*

The answer is that, practically speaking, there is no way.

Yet for the benefit of such as persist (in the face of all probability and possibility) in dreaming of such matters, James L. Clark has prepared a practical guide. Dr. Clark has done some exploring himself and speaks out of experience. He is now vice-director (in charge of preparation and exhibition) of the American Museum. His *vade mecum* is published in *Natural History*, the museum's journal.

There are three—and three only, apparently—circumstances under which you can get into an exploring expedition.

Perhaps you are rich enough to finance it or help finance it. This is the surest way.

Perhaps you are master of some phase of the work to be done and, as such, invaluable.

Or perhaps you have made trips "on your own" (which suggests the first condition), acquiring experience that qualifies you.

Without one, some, or all of these qualifications—money, knowledge, experience—you might just as well get your mind back on the job in hand.

Becoming leader, instead of just a member, of an expedition, is even harder.

"One may only be considered qualified to lead an expedition," writes Dr. Clark, "by reason of his past experiences, his knowledge of the subject, and his ability to handle men. He may be chosen on these qualifications, or, if organizing it himself, he is self-appointed, but his success in raising the money depends on his reputation and his salesmanship."

In the actual recruiting of personnel, two factors are dominant: the money available and the extent and nature of the work planned. From one to five or ten persons (sometimes more) generally make up the party at the start. The fewer there are, the better for mobility and efficiency. This skeleton organization can be augmented in the field by local helpers.

Should women be taken along? Apparently this is a question with two sides. For Dr. Clark has this to say:

"There are women who can fit in well, meet emergencies as they come, and outwalk many men. These could carry on just as well, but often it is awkward for both to have one or two women mixed with a lot of men, and, in view of this, there usually can be found men who will do all that women can do, and are physically stronger, to assist in much of the heavy and disagreeable work which often comes up.

"Each woman in the party adds to the expense, by separate quarters en route and separate tents in the field, all of which is a factor when every effort must be made to hold down equipment and expense.

"There is no good reason why a group of women could not, if carefully picked, carry on an expedition as well as men."

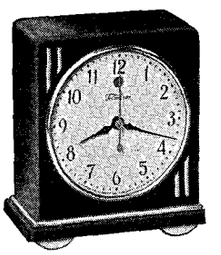
The equipment you need depends on where, how, when, and for how long you are going. There is no end to the duffel you can take. But—"time is always a factor in the field." You want to travel fast and light, devote every possible moment to attaining your major objective. Excess baggage is a hindrance, and a sign of the beginner, as well.

You get the technique of living in the field as you go along. You learn that it is cooler to sleep off the ground in hot countries, that it is warmer on the ground in cold regions. You change your bathing habits when you're far from tub and tiled shower. You use streams in the North, and folding canvas tubs in the tropics. However, Dr. Clark adds, "baths are not an essential to good health, and you get them when time and water permit."

Living in the field, indeed, would seem from this account to be a sort of catch-as-catch-can business. Going light, you live off the country. Fruit, grain, and vegetables you buy from the natives. For meat, you shoot game. Water, often apt to be contaminated, is a hazard. When in doubt, boil.

When it comes to sickness and accidents, "you just take your chance and trust

BETTER TIMES ARE HERE and here's BETTER TIME!



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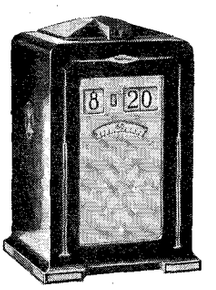

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to luck." Medical supplies carried by an expedition in the field are of the simplest —quinin, iodin, and the like, in a first-aid kit.

Equipment and supplies are best moved by packing them in boxes and bundles of about fifty pounds each, which is light enough for the native helpers who carry them. As your supplies are exhausted, you pack specimens in the boxes.

From the standpoint of living conditions, "an oceanographic expedition is quite the ideal one. Here you have a steamer as 'base camp,' completely fitted out for your work. There is plenty of room for personnel and equipment, and you move about to new grounds, complete and in comfort."

New Deal and Agriculture

(Continued from page 4)

one-fourth. Here again benefits must be paid, and again they must be raised by a processing tax.

Unrest on the Farms

Farmers who get these cash bonuses are benefited to a considerable extent, and support the program. But there are many farmers who get no benefits, many who find their returns reduced despite the efforts made in their behalf. That causes more farm unrest, and forces the Administration to consider amending the law so as to broaden its program.

Reports from Omaha, for example, tell of growing unrest, threats of new strikes. Omaha is in the heart of the beef cattle industry, and beef cattle are not a basic commodity in the law. The run of cattle has been exceptionally large this year, and prices very low. So there is talk of including beef cattle under the terms of the act. But the Administration does not stop here, for this problem is involved in another. There has been a huge surplus of butter and cheese, and, in many sections, of milk. Dairy cattle have increased, largely because the price of feeds has been low for three or four years.

Nothing can be done about it this year save to buy up the surplus butter and assure the milk farmer of a fair profit by fixing milk prices in agreements. The way out is to amend the law so that the secretary can control the production of feed grains, and thus restore prices to the old parity level. This will tend to decrease beef and dairy cattle, but if it does not, production of them will have to be controlled, too.

All this control of production means development of a far-reaching program of land utilization, which will bring considerable shifting of acreage. Good farm land can not be left idle, but its use will have to be carefully planned so as to guard against future surpluses. If wheat and all feed grains are to be controlled within restricted fields on mid-west farms, the use of the farmer's other acres will have to be wisely planned. It will do him little good to reduce his feed crops and permit him to turn more of his property into pasture. This, of course, will be attended to, for Secretary Wallace knows the farm problem as few men in the country know it.

The immediate need, however, is to restore parity price to the farmer, and Mr. Wallace addresses himself to it. This parity price represents the balance between the farmer's prices and his costs for other products. As industrial costs advance, then the parity prices advance. That is just what has happened as the NRA codes have begun to translate increased costs into increased prices. Wheat, in the early weeks of the program, actually exceeded parity price, but not for long. The July tumble carried both wheat and cotton down again, tho they still are materially above the low point of February. But the general farmer, with other products to sell, finds the price level far too low for him. It is a difficult problem Mr. Wallace faces, and at the moment there seems little he can do about it, for other forces must begin operating before he can accomplish much. The only comfort he has is that the problem is as much President Roosevelt's and General Johnson's as his, for they must find some way of keeping industrial prices from getting out of line with agricultural prices, or rather getting them back in line.

Stung All Round!

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

From: The Woman's Home Companion,
250 Park Ave., N. Y. C.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is conducting a questions and answers page in *The Woman's Home Companion*, was confronted by a real problem when a reader who used only the signature "Apprehensive" wrote her as follows: "I have been reading your questions and answers page. Here is a question for you to answer: What would you do if a bee stung you in church? This letter comes from one who became too intimate with a hornet the other day."

To "Apprehensive," who gave Ruckersville, Virginia, as his or her address, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote as follows:

"My dear 'Apprehensive':

"You have asked me for a reply to your letter written to me in care of *The Woman's Home Companion*. Its nature is somewhat surprizing. I can not feel that you mean to offend me so I shall try to answer.

"Self-control is an excellent quality to cultivate in dealing with unpleasant situations and, I might add, in restraining ungenerous impulses.

"Sincerely Yours,"

The postmaster at Ruckersville evidently knows who "Apprehensive" is, for to-day Mrs. Roosevelt received this reply:

"My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

"You have disarmed me by your good sportsmanship in answering my letter signed 'Apprehensive,' which I admit was written in a spirit of levity. I do not want to fall short of your courtesy, so I will change my signature to 'Apologetic.'"

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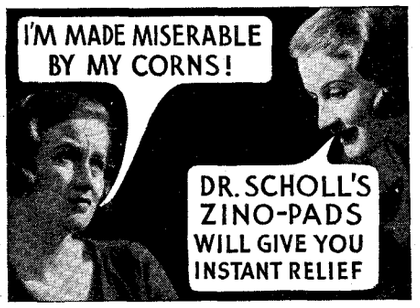

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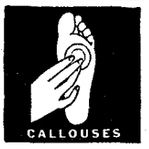

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited Contributions to this Department can not be returned. Unpublished Poetry Unavailable

A Colorado poet, Catherine Parmenter, contributes the following lines to *Verse Crafts*, a little magazine issued six times a year at Emory University, Georgia:

SALESGIRL

By Catherine Parmenter

Quaintly diminutive they lie
In ordered row on row:
Dresses of fragile pinks or palest blues
Or the sheer white of angel-wings—
Warm coats—and socks—and shoes—
Such little, little things
Which are her own, yet not her own . . . And so
Each day she waits on those who come to buy:
Young, star-eyed creatures, gravely unafraid
Of their high path of ecstasy and pain. . .
And mothers, glad to ask her eager aid
In the important choice of tiny clothes. . .
And—now again—
One whose brown, work-worn hands reveal
Struggle and weariness,
And yet whose thin face glows
Bending above an exquisite small dress.
So through the days—the years—
She waits on those who come to buy. . .
How many of them know the dreams that steal
Across the old, prosaic pattern of
Her words? Or sense the latent tears—
The unsung lullaby—
The dear, frustrated miracle of love?

With mingled pride and regret, the editor of *Fantasy* (Pittsburgh, Pa.) prints a poem of the late Clinton Scollard's—"pride that it apears in *Fantasy* and that *Fantasy* has been Mr. Scollard's friend—and regret that it must be the last to appear." The poem follows:

HARMONY

By Clinton Scollard

I try to tread in time and tune
With rhythmic marches of the moon,
And with the courses of the sun,
The whole year round from June to June.

I strive to keep in harmony
With the deep heart-throbs of the sea,
And with the streams that range and run
So swiftly and so buoyantly:

And with all voices of the earth
That make for melody and mirth,—
The singing winds, the choiring birds,
The cricket chirring on the hearth:

That I in urgent time of need
May find my spirit keenly keyed,
Enabled to mount up at last
As eagle-winged as Ganymede.

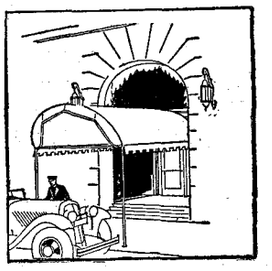
Voices, edited in New York City and published at Brattleboro, Vermont, brings us:

IN A GREEK RESTAURANT

By Gene Boardman Hoover

He took my scanty patronizing tip,
Holding my hat and coat respectfully—
With an artistic smile upon his lip,
Bowing himself away obsequiously.
Was it his classic features—or the wine?
Intriguing music . . . or seductive light?
That I remembered Greece . . . and things divine—
The Iliad . . . the Parthenon at night?

Gray panoramas rolled before my eyes . . .
Old Athens stood swathed by a mellow sun—
White marble temples reaching for the skies,
As beauty flung her garments—one by one.
And falling over mountain, plain and seas—
The silent echo of the centuries!



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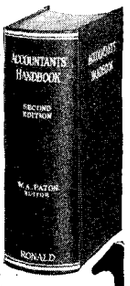

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The Week in Business Summarized

Uncertainty Over What May Happen and the Need for Greater Confidence in the National Recovery Program, Retard Financial Progress Despite Favorable Factors

By Endicott G. Rich

THE physical factors by which the state of business is ordinarily measured, continue favorable. Yet progress toward better times still falls short of the pace maintained after the inauguration of the New Deal until the middle of July. Business is held back by uncertainty. It is responding more to uneasiness over what may happen than to what is taking place.

It is the consensus of economic and financial authorities with national reputations for keen observation and diagnosis that business needs to acquire only a little more confidence in the procedure and direction of the national recovery program, to send it swiftly ahead again. With the "Buy Now" campaign at last under way, the intent of commentators in general is evidently to bring support to the movement with only here and there an irreconcilable who holds to the belief that the program is unsound.

There is plenty of criticism still but it is modified now by the concession that the Administration is applying the necessary correctives and so warranting the expectation of successful outcome. This is a reversal of outlook on the part of some observers who held the view that business was deliberately presenting a remonstrance against the authority of the recovery program.

Reasons for the Change

They find support for this face-about in such developments as the 1,069 wage increases reported for August in twenty-one industries in forty States; the continued high level of automobile sales and, especially as indicative of increased business activity, the sales in July of 33,300 motor-trucks, an increase of 168 per cent. over sales in July of last year; the continued advance of freight-car loadings which entered September at a new high level for the year; the recovery of electric power production; the reduction in business failures which numbered only 1,472 in August, the lowest record for that month since 1926; and, finally, the estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of farm income at $6,360,000,000 for the year as compared with $5,143,000,000 in 1932.

Especial significance attaches to this increase in the returns to farmers, for a chief complaint against the operations to date of the national recovery program has been its failure to close the gap between agricultural and non-agricultural prices and, indeed, its tendency to widen this margin. Next to balanced prices, increased incomes for farmers will do more than anything else, in the opinion of many, to hasten the return of prosperity. And balanced prices seem far from realization.

Prof. Irving Fisher's index of prices, using 1926 prices as a base and expressing others as percentages of these, shows agricultural prices in the week ended August 23, 1930, as 85.8 and only 49.2 in the week ended last August 26. Non-agricultural prices, on the other hand, were 80.8 on the former date and 75.8 on August 26 of this year. In other words, non-agricultural prices were within 6 per cent. of their 1930 level, while agricultural prices were still 43 per cent. off.

International Accords

Even tariff restrictions and international agreements can not be counted upon always to have the effect desired on agricultural prices. In the matter of sugar, for instance, quota restrictions may well force Cuba and the Philippines to seek other markets than the United States. Since our domestic price is based on the price of London raws, the barring of this sugar is no guaranty of high prices here, for the London price may fall when the effect is felt of increased world shipments from Cuba and the Philippines.

THE DECREASE IN CAPITAL ISSUES AND PRIVATE INVESTMENTS

Capital Issues

First half of 1930	$3,514,500,000
First half of 1931	$1,932,200,000
First half of 1932	$ 247,200,000
First half of 1933	$ 81,800,000

Private Investments

August, 1929	$ 884,094,813
August, 1930	$ 291,114,219
August, 1931	$ 126,961,055
August, 1932	$ 173,234,467
August, 1933	$ 52,901,493

International developments are properly receiving greater attention than was accorded to them in the past. Wool prices, as an illustration, have shown exceptional resistance to price decline. In some lines there have even been price advances and January-July imports were 18 per cent. ahead of the corresponding period of last year. The prospective wool clip for this year is estimated at 8 per cent. below that of 1932, with the prospect of a greater shortage next year.

Foreign conditions explain the situation. Sheep numbers have fallen off generally in Europe and a further drop in the Australasian clip is in sight.

Also, because of its effect on prices, the struggle of France to remain upon the gold standard is being watched closely. It is a current rumor in Wall Street that the franc can not long cling to gold. Well, a departure of the franc from gold would mean a strengthening of the dollar and the immediate loss of the price advances which have resulted from the depreciation of the dollar in foreign exchange.

Until the dollar is once more firmly attached to some fixed standard, its vagaries are bound to assert an influence upon our price levels. Altho recognizing the expediency of the Administration's unwillingness to set a value for the dollar, economists have been voluble in proclaiming the necessity for giving the business man and the investor assurance of the kind of dollars in which the one must pay the commitments he now enters upon and the other may expect to receive in return upon his investment.

Even revision of some of the restrictions of the Securities Act, which is seen as a prospective development of recovery, will not induce private investment, in the opinion of many, on a scale sufficient to finance the production of durable and producers' goods which economists are practically unanimous in believing must precede any permanent recovery. Latest records available seem to bear out this contention.

New capital issues in the first half of this year totaled only $81,800,000 as compared with $247,200,000 in the first half of 1932; $1,932,200,000 in the similar period of 1931 and $3,514,500,000 in the first six months of 1930. In the month just past corporate issues, and these chiefly of brewery type, amounted to only $14,049,613 and State and municipal financing added only $38,851,880 to this sum. There were no foreign or farm loan issues in August.

The collapse of the private investment market is emphasized when this total of $52,901,493 is compared with the records for August, 1932, $173,234,467; 1931, $126,961,055; 1930, $291,114,219, and 1929, $884,094,813.

Unfavorable Reaction

Altho expert opinion recognizes the need of additional funds to finance business under the terms of the recovery codes, the general reaction to the Government's effort to persuade the commercial banks to a more lenient loan policy, was distinctly unfavorable. One well-known commentator characterized as "the most important single document produced by this year's meeting," the assertion by the Economic Policy Commission before the American Bankers' Association that "your commission views with apprehension the propaganda now being featured in the public press which brings pressure upon bankers to adopt ultra-liberal loaning policies in support of the recovery campaign now under way."

Another called the question of long-term financing critical and charged that the situation had been brought about by the Securities Act and "the overhanging threat of inflation which have made new flotations virtually impossible in a great number of cases."

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The Rebirth of the Liquor Business

With the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment so nearly completed, we are facing the rebirth of the legitimate liquor industry. Already, it is reported from Washington, the Treasury is beginning to relax restraint on distilling. It is possible that some weeks before the thirty-sixth State votes, whisky plants will be working on full time, and importers will be allowed to bring in liquors to be held in bond until the official announcement of ratification of the repeal amendment.

What will the new liquor business be like? All reports agree that there will be an effort to avoid old errors and abuses, and start with a clean slate. Leaders in the industry are said by George L. Edmunds, writing in the New York *Daily Investment News*, to be absolutely committed to the permanent divorce of the liquor business from politics. We are told that they plan to create a nation-wide association under a single head, or czar, occupying a position like that of Will Hays in motion-pictures.

The new sales problems facing the revived industry will be extremely complicated, writes James B. Coleman in *Advertising and Selling* (New York). First, no one knows how large the market will be. There are bound to be several States which will retain State-wide prohibition, and the liquor magnates intend to respect such dry area. Naturally, the wet vote is not necessarily a drinking vote, so that the potential market may be overestimated.

No one knows the precise effect of the change in American drinking habits during these fifteen years. Before Prohibition, as Mr. Coleman reminds us, whisky was the national drink. But during Prohibition "gin took the lead by a tremendous margin." Now comes the question, "has the fifteen-year diet of gin conditioned the appetites of this new era of drinkers?" Mr. Coleman has an idea that a great many will experiment with the new legitimate drinks, then go back to the gin standard.

There will be a wide variety of State laws regulating retail sale. In the case of beer, almost everybody tried to go into the beer business for a while—beer gardens blossomed everywhere just as "Tom Thumb" golf-courses did a few years ago—but things are settling down to a normal basis. According to Mr. Coleman:

"Any number of beer companies have already definitely decided to either make or distribute gin, whisky or other beverages. It's only natural. They now have established outlets and contacts, including everything from beer gardens and grocery stores to hotels and tourist camps. Some of these outlets are certain to prove useful."

But some of the ginger-ale and soda producers who have been actually supplying the "mixers" to go with bootleg liquor are said to be planning to enter the market by manufacturing or importing spirits. Several of the larger distilling corporations are quietly getting hold of available stock to be ready when the time comes. There will be plenty of foreign competition—

"France has 380,000,000 quarts of wine and champagne ready to float across the Atlantic. Ireland is ready with 2,000,000 gallons of twelve- to twenty-year-old Irish whisky. The Virgin Islands, it is rumored, would restore their rum business. Scotland has 60,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond, ready to ship. Canada has 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 gallons in bond."

The heart of the whole conundrum is the question of available supply. Before the war there were 350 distillers, while to-day there are only seven licensed to make medicinal whisky. It is thought that two or three of the large companies will get the bulk of the business.

There are several estimates of the available supply and the expected consumption. According to Mr. Coleman, there will be 17,500,000 gallons of whisky of all ages in the bonded warehouses this fall, and before Prohibition an average yearly consumption was 110,000,000 gallons.

Another estimate shows a still bigger gap. Maj. Harmon Laughlin, of a New York engineering firm which has been studying the problem, estimates the available stock at last May at between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 gallons. As quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune*, he thinks that there would be a market in 1934 for 150,000,000 gallons, altho he notes that some distillers put it as low as 60,000,000.

A great deal depends on taxes and prices. Higher taxes, high tariffs, will shoot up prices, already boosted by the law of supply and demand. Will this mean a continuance of bootlegging of illegal liquor and low prices? In Mr. Coleman's opinion, "people simply won't pay big prices when they have been able to get passable bootleg drinks at fairly reasonable prices."

There are likely to be high retail license fees. Hotels and restaurants will probably be allowed to sell for consumption on the premises. There will be efforts to prevent the return of the old-fashioned type of saloon, and to keep every drug store from turning into a saloon. It is thought that grocery stores will be the most important outlets for home consumption.

Writing in an advertising magazine, Mr. Coleman naturally wonders what the new liquor advertising will be like. Some magazines have already refused to take liquor advertising, and one of the largest advertising agencies has given up the business of a prominent soft-drink concern because the latter contemplates manufacturing hard liquors.

The New Radio Field

What with some automobile manufacturers offering radios as standard equipment, radio equipment for motor-cars seems for the moment to be actually overshadowing the turning out of household receiving sets. The point is that much of the household business is on a replacement basis. In other words, as a writer in the New York *Daily Investment News* puts it, the virgin field in the radio business is now in motors.

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First Aid for 500,000 Mortgage Investors

The New York Guaranteed Mortgage Protection Corporation Takes Holders' Certificates on Deposit and Takes All Legal and Other Steps Necessary

ONE of the great tragedies of the depression is the sweeping away of savings supposedly invested in the safest manner. People who buy common stocks are supposed to know that what goes up may come down, and they take risks in hope of appreciation of capital. But the person who tries to invest his lifetime savings for income and security is in a different position. And here the public in the shape of the Government is stepping in wherever possible. Notable is the action taken in New York State on behalf of investors in guaranteed mortgage certificates.

G. W. Naumburg

Here is a married man, unemployed, with two children, all his funds tied up in these certificates. "Unless aid is coming," he says, "I must take the easiest way out," and he adds: "many of the small certificate-holders were given to understand that their investments were 'guaranteed' and 'secure as the bedrock of New York,' only to find that they have been robbed."

Among the 500,000 people who have invested in these certificates are aged widows, orphans, and elderly couples with their entire life-savings tied up.

The investment enterprise known as the mortgage guaranty company has given the State of New York a difficult problem. There were fifty-one such companies at the time of the banking holiday last March. Their business was to grant mortgages on improved real estate, and then sell certificates of participation in the mortgages to the investing public, taking a commission of one-half of one per cent. The company guaranteed principal and interest. The investors bought because of the guaranty, in most cases thinking nothing about the underlying properties. They were a legal investment for trust funds, not because of the guaranty but because the loans were on conservatively appraised first-class real estate.

For forty years this business went on with practically no defaults until the guaranteed mortgage became a favorite conservative investment and the bondholders numbered probably 500,000, representing every State in the Union.

Inadequate Reserves

But with the present depression defaults on interest and on maturing mortgages came so fast—beginning in 1931—that the reserve funds of most of the mortgage companies became ridiculously inadequate to meet the guaranties to certificate-holders. Something like forty per cent. of all the certificated mortgages are now in default.

After all, the real security is the landed property involved. The guaranty is like an indorsement on a note. The guarantor must be able to meet any demands. But here is the rub: On the first of this year the total capital funds of the fifty-one mortgage guaranty companies amounted to only $203,882,221.28, while the total outstanding guaranteed liability of these companies amounted to $3,063,776,273.67.

So when the banks of the country reopened on March 9, these mortgage companies were not allowed to reopen. They were taken over by the State Superintendent of Insurance. Those having a title guaranty business were allowed to continue such business by itself. Some were allowed to reopen under certain restrictions, while the others are being put through a reorganization or rehabilitation process.

Old Business Is Dead

It might be said here that the old mortgage-guaranty business is dead, for under the new regulation these companies, whether reopened or reorganized, will be allowed to guarantee only interest on mortgages and not principal, and this under definite restrictions. The effect will be, of course, that the investor, knowing that his only security is the underlying property, will investigate that property in buying mortgages.

But how about the thousands who have invested their savings in the existing mortgage certificates? To take care of them there has been organized under the New York State law—as a result of a special message to the Legislature by Governor Lehman—the New York Guaranteed Mortgage Protection Corporation, a non-profit-making corporation with the following directors appointed by the State Superintendent of Insurance and approved by the Governor: George W. Naumburg, president; Henry Bruère, vice-president; Joseph P. Day, treasurer; Lincoln Cromwell, Robert E. Dowling, Frank J. Lamb, Edwin Lang Miller, Michael C. O'Brien, George Emlen Roosevelt, and Harold Stone.

The corporation exists solely for the protection of the certificate-holders. It takes their certificates on deposit and proceeds with all the legal and other tasks necessary. For such a scattered body of investors a single agency is essential, especially when it is remembered that some of the mortgage certificates covered groups of properties—in one case as many as 849—and that the guaranties of individual mortgages or groups were sold in some cases to thousands of investors.

The Corporation will avoid foreclosure where possible. Whatever assets the individual companies have will be taken over for the benefit of the certificate-holders. In order to produce maximum return, properties will be managed by the real-estate experts responsible to the Corporation in the interest of the bondholders. By this process all will be given the same chance. It will be a scientific work of restoring values, instead of a panic of lawsuits, foreclosures, favoritism, and quarreling committees.

The Corporation will help the Superintendent of Insurance in the reorganization of individual mortgage guaranty companies.

The Corporation started its work April 28. At first bondholders were slow to seek its aid. But gradually the good news has spread. As President Naumburg says:

"Starting with few daily deposits, the Corporation has been visited by several hundred certificate-holders in a single day, and certificates taken in deposit in one day have totaled approximately $900,000.

"To date we have issued over 6,000 receipts for certificates ranging from $100 or less up to many thousands, and aggregating very many millions of dollars."

"Nervous Money" in London

There is an unwanted baby on England's financial door-step. It consists of bank deposits by foreigners in London banks, amounting to £400,000,000 or more than $1,812,000,000 at present exchange rates.

All kinds of disparaging names are used to describe these deposits—"nervous money," because it belongs to nervous holders who think it is safest in London; "nuisance money," because it can be withdrawn at any time with bad effects on exchange and the British banking situation.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood said the other day in Toronto, that one of England's big problems now "is the flood of unwanted money that is pouring into our banks." These funds, he continues, "deposited in the main by United States investors, are subject to withdrawal at twenty-four hours' notice and are of little or no value, tho it has not yet been discovered how to get rid of them."

The problem is touched on by the New York *Times* in its dispatches from Toronto, London and Washington. Our government officials are said to realize that there is a genuine fear back of the remarks of British bankers, for should there develop in England "some condition like that in the United States following the stock-market crash, the rapid withdrawal of American balances from foreign banks might have a dangerous reaction on the financial affairs of the countries concerned."

It is estimated that between half a million and a billion dollars in capital has left the country since the United States suspended gold payments. Of course this includes no gold except that mined since August 28.

The Government has made no effort to discourage the movement, we read in *The Times*, because the outward flow of capital keeps the dollar low, which is desired. And yet there is a strong need for credit expansion in the United States, with the Administration trying to stimulate the use of capital as a part of the recovery program.

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The Literary Digest
for September 23, 1933

VOLUME 116 NUMBER 13

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

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TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30 six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual Indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

armada.—"J. L. H.," New York City.—The fleet of air-planes commanded by General Balbo is not incorrectly referred to as an *armada*. Altho, in English literature, this term was long employed to designate a fleet of ships of war, it subsequently included the meaning of the Latin *armatus*, from which it was derived, "an armed force." The twenty-four planes in the expedition, tho not armed for warfare, constituted a squadron of the Italian Army. The peaceful flight was commanded by a general in active service, and the ninety-six men who were engaged in the flight are also in active service in the Italian Army. An *armada*, tho composed of war-vessels, is not necessarily engaged in a mission of war.

brat.—"C. P. St. A.," Baton Rouge, La.—This term is of unknown origin. It may be traced through English literature to the early sixteenth century. To-day the term is used almost exclusively as a term of contempt, but such an interpretation is recent, not longer than within the past century. In 1577 a writer referred to the children of Abraham, "O Abraham's *brats*, O broode of blessed seede." In the same century another writer referred to his son as "my *brat*." Cromwell in 1650, in writing to a friend, inquired, "How the little *brat* doth." Johnson in 1750 used the term affectionately, and Scott in 1808 referred to himself as "a single indulged *brat*." There is no record that the term ever indicated an illegitimate child.

crum, crumb.—"W. B. P." Athens, Ga.—The spelling *crumb* is an erroneous one. The error was introduced in the sixteenth century, and arose through confusion with Old English words that had the *b*, such words as *dumb*, *plumb*, *thumb*, etc. Johnson, who issued his Dictionary in 1758, endeavored to correct the error and efforts have been made ever since, but the two forms have persisted side by side. *Crum* is etymologically correct and is from the Old English *cruma*.

gather together.—"J. L. L.," New York City.—This expression is an English idiom of such long standing as to be accepted English to-day. One of the earliest uses was that of Chaucer (1386) in his *Prologue:* "Up roos our host . . . And *gadrede us togidre*, all in a flok."

genealogy, geneology.—"I. G.," New York City.—The word *genealogy*, having been obtained by us through the Old French *genealogie*, through the Late Latin *genealogia*, from the Greek *genealogia*, should never be spelled *geneology*. The only justification for spelling the word with an "o" instead of an "a" is by citing very early uses of the term in the days before printing was introduced. In *Cursor Mundi*, a fourteenth century poem, the spelling used was *geneologi*. In Wyclif's Bible (1382) *I Timothy*, i: 4, it was spelled *genologies*. These are the only instances of early spelling with an "o" until 1577, when *genealogy* became the spelling upon which all writers agreed.

gilpin.—"A. W. B.," New York City.—This term is well known in both Scotland and Ireland, where it is used to describe the sportively lively young people of either sex. It is also applied to skittish young animals, such as colts, calves, and kids. A lively, roguish boy or a lively, light-hearted girl is either a *gilpin* or a *gilpy*. The term in these senses has been extended also to the very opposite—an Irish *gilpin* may be a very big, stout person, or a child or young animal when large and fat. Burns made use of the word in its application to young folk; so did Scott in "The Heart of Midlothian."

height.—"S. M.," New York City.—This is the correct word, and is pronounced *hait*, *ai* as in *aisle*, altho it is often vulgarly pronounced *haith*. The correct spelling is *height*, not *heighth*.

naught, nought; aught, ought.—"F. W. R., Paullina, Ia.—The history of these terms, each meaning a cipher, is somewhat involved. The correct word is *naught*, from the Anglo-Saxon *nawiht*, derived from *ne*, not, and *awiht*, anything. Through variations in spelling until the eighteenth century, *naught* frequently appeared as *nought*. To confuse matters more, *a naught* and *a nought* were sometimes mistakenly written *an aught* and *an ought*. To-day any one of the four spellings may be found. Shakespeare wrote both *aught* and *ought*, meaning cipher or naught. The present tendency is to return to the original *naught*.

sack.—"F. E. B.," New York City.—The word *sack*, defined as "a light-colored Spanish dry wine," was applied down to the eighteenth century to all strong white Southern wines, distinguishing them from Rhine wines and red wines. In the *Table of Wines* in the dictionary *sack* is described as a product of the Canary Islands, and is classed as Malaga.

Sack-posset is still made in some parts of England, and is known also as *sack-whey*. It is a beverage composed of *whey-wine*, which is spiced and sweetened liquor, into which hot milk has been poured.

The first literary use of the term *sack* as a wine dates from the 23d Act of the reign of King Henry VIII, 1531. This use continued down the centuries, and is to be found in Shakespeare's plays, and those of Dekker and Webster, in the writings of Dryden, Thackeray, and many others, including Joseph Marryat, who wrote on "Pottery and Porcelain"—of the making of pots for sack-wine—in 1857.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Never Fumbles.—Of course baseball has its points, but how we long to stand in a crowd again and watch a good snappy steam shovel.—*Fountain Inn (S. C.) Tribune.*

Red Light.—"It is a funny thing, but every time I dance with you the dances seem very short."

"They are. My fiancé is leader of the orchestra."—*Gazzettino Illustrato.*

Tell-tale Summons.—VALET—"Sir, your car is at the door."

MASTER—"Yes, I hear it knocking."—*Tennessee Mugwump.*

Pass the Breadfruit.—CANNIBAL—"We've just captured an actor."

CHIEF—"Hurray! I was hoping for a good ham sandwich."—*Penn Punch Bowl.*

Down With It!—"McTavish is an excellent judge of whisky, isn't he?"

"Ay, a grand judge—an' a merciless executioner."—*Answers (London).*

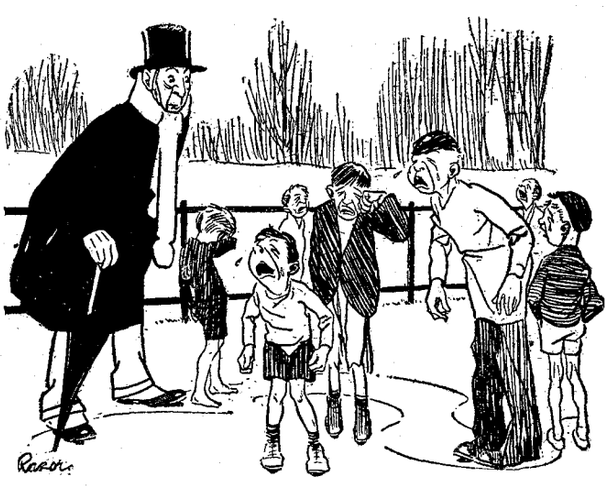
Defies the Croon Brigade.—"There is talk that the next war will be fought with radio."

"Well, I'm in training. I've faced some terrible programs."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Getting in the Gaff.—"I know what's passing in your mind," said the maiden. "I know, too, why you are calling here night after night, appropriating my time to yourself and keeping other nice young men away. You want me to marry you, don't you?"

"I—I do!" gasped the astonished young man.

"I thought so. Very well, I will."—*Montreal Star.*



Embarrassing predicament of an old gentleman who yesterday gave sixpence to a small boy who was crying

—*Everybody's Weekly* (London)

Sweet Girl Graduate.—PERCY—"I'm going to kiss you like you've never been kissed before."

MABEL—"Oh, yes, I have."—*Annapolis Log.*

Stark Saintliness.—"Is she considerate to her husband?"

"Very. She's joined the Nudist Cult for a while, to give him a chance to pay her dress bills."—*Smith's Weekly (Australia).*

Proved He Was No Lady.—"But how did the police spot you in your woman's disguise?"

"I passed a milliner's shop without looking in at the window."—*Gente Nostra (Rome).*

In Clover.—"So he broke your heart," said the friend to the sobbing girl.

"Not only that, he played cards with father and broke him, too."—*Boston Transcript.*

Toujours la Politesse.—GUARD (to prisoner about to be electrocuted)—"Have you any last words?"

PRISONER—"Yeah, I'd like to offer my seat to a lady."—*Annapolis Log.*

Got the Works.—An entomologist declares that ants generate their own electricity by friction. We have a strong suspicion that we recently sat on one of their short circuits during a picnic.—*London Opinion.*

Give the Devil His Due.—"I have told your wife that she must go to the mountains."

"That's all right, doctor; now tell me I must go to the seashore."—*Boston Transcript.*

Comedy of Short Skirts.—
Now, ladies in a crowded bus
Occasion very little fuss
Because they always cross their knees,
Conserving space, a bit like these:

XXXXXX

But gaze upon a row of men
And blush for shame a little when
You see their spreading, sprawling ways
That make them like this row of A's:

AAAAAA

—*Charlie Leedy in the Youngstown Telegram.*

But only yesterday I rode
Across from one whose legs were bowed;
The best she could achieve, poor miss,
Was something very much like this:

VVVVVV

—*Ema Spencer in the Newark (Ohio) Advocate.*

But I wish you would tell me, please,
How they could have been like V's.
Unless my eyes deceive me, miss,
Bow legs in street cars look like this:

( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo News.*

When Doctors Differ.—"Most of the States are wallowing in the same old beer that used to put us under the table in the old days."—Pussyfoot Johnson.

Show us a man who can get under a table on the present-day beer and we will show you a gymnast extraordinary.—*H. I. Phillips in the New York Sun.*

Call an Ambulance.—SHE—"Oh, good! You've asked father."

HE—"No, dear. I've just been in a motor smash."—*Answers (London).*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Probably Hungry.—Large crow at wheat meeting.—*Kiowa (Kan.) paper.*

Sliced: Spliced.—
MISS HAM BRIDE
OF GEORGE CUTTER
—*New London paper.*

Tax on Visibility.—Swim at the new pool—With suits, 35c.; without suits, 50c.—*Newport newspaper.*

A Blow for Birth Control.—Have your baby now while prices are down. Layettes as low as $15.—*Tacoma paper.*

Bassoon Duet.—
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
FOR sale—white faced cow and calf, $20.
—*San Angelo (Tex.) paper.*

Rivals on the Wing.—When Balbo's men were not being fêted, they took their meals in their rooms, fearing to brave admiring crows.—*Milwaukee paper.*

Coals to Newcastle.—Mrs. Harlan M. Rains was honored with a surprize miscellaneous shower during the week-end.—*Arizona paper.*

They Needed Talking To.—Col. Martin L. Crimmins, U. S. A., retired, was bitten by a water mocassin just before he was to have delivered an address to poisonous snakes.—*Buffalo paper.*

The New Deal in Do Re Mi.—Morrissey said the firms failed to reduce hours or raise wages, or both, after singing the recovery code.—*Philadelphia paper.*

In a spirit of cooperation the barbers of Cortland, to further the success of the National Recovery Act, have decided to eliminate all unfair competition in our barber shops.

In Cortland and vicinity barber shops: hair cutting, 50c.; shaving, 25c.; Glovers mange treatment, 75c.; singing, 25c.—*Cortlandt (N. Y.) paper.*

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